THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

From JANUARY to JUNE 1808.

VOL. I. PART I.

NEW SERIES.

R. Blore del. Malcolm fo.

EDENHAM Church, LINCOLNSHIRE, S.W.

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

For the Year 1808.

VOLUME LXXVIII.

BEING THE FIRST OF A NEW SERIES.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street;*
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
the Corner of *St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street.* 1808.

A' SYLVAIN URBAN,

SUR L'ACCOMPLISSEMENT DE SON VOLUME LXXVIII.

URBAN, lumière de nos jours,
Ornement du siécle ou nous sommes,
Qui trouve des admirateurs toujours
Partout ou il y a des hommes.

Guide cheri de nos beaux esprits,
Permet que j' ajoute à ton front,
Dont les recherches et les écrits
Vole sur les ailes du renom.

Je sçai très bien que l' attentat
Sur l' importance de ton Volume,
Ne peut rehausser son état,
De la foiblesse de ma plume:

Sinon pour montrer aux sçavans,
Que ton labeur est à l' epreuve
Du soin, du travail, et des ans,
Donnant chaque mois de nouvelle preuve.

Vous prisez trop, j' ose le dire,
Des sentiments qui vous sont dus,
Lorsque la Verité m' inspire,
Pour rendre droit à vos vertues.

Pardonnez moi mon assurance,
Et permettez de vous écrire,
Je sçai la raison par avance,
C' est l' amitié qui vous fait lire.

Avec des touches du vrai genie,
Peint sur la ville et la campagne,
Votre ouvrage orne, sans flatterie,
Les FASTES de la Grande Bretagne.

Aux suffrages dont de l' univers,
On vous a vu pour près d' un age,
Recevoir l' honneur sincère,
Couronné heureux et sage.

En vain la stupide Ignorance
S' arme contre un ouvrage si beau;
Le prejugé et la médisance
Ne sont pas dans ce monde nouveau.

Mais q' importe à vous l' envie,
Malgré quelque gens l' appelle le ton,
Vous traite d' erreur ou de follie
Moissonnant avec Apollon.

Bravons leurs piquante froidure,
En produisant notre petit cayer,
Et lorsque gémit la Nature,
Urban, sachons nous égayer.

Aidé par le Dieu de la treille,
Echauffons les sobres plaisirs;
En buvant sa liqueur vermeille,
Ouvrons l'accés aux sage desirs.

HENRI LE MOINE.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON FINISHING HIS LXXVIIITH VOLUME.

FORWARD if we cast our eyes,
What prospect have we yet of Peace;
IBERIA still calls for supplies,
And Tyranny must not soon cease!

Fresh beneath the scythe of Time,
Could thy MAGAZINE relate,
He fell by War, and not by Crime,
The HANNIBAL of the Gallic state;

Joy and Commerce soon would spring,
And vessels every port should hail;
Rejoicing Commoners and King,
When return'd with prosperous sail.

The Tyrant Chief may Realms destroy,
And rob the Natives of their rights:
But whence can rise his future joy,
Who in oppression dire delights?

Not so let BRITAIN still be found,
Asserter of the noblest cause,
And, safe within her watery bound,
Supporting only Honour's laws.

As Comets rise and disappear,
While erring Wonder marks their way;
So some start up through blood to steer
For fell dominion, though astray.

Yet Providence, the eye o'er all,
Permits such Monsters to give rule;
And in sufficient time will call
To silence this sufficient fool.

Is not the cheering lamp the Sun
The work of his Omnipotence!
And why should we ask what He has done,
Or wonder at his Providence?

O would our Councils, wise indeed,
Stop the offensive arm of War;
Defensive only let to bleed,
To Foreign Foes a fatal bar.

Industry then should till the soil,
Plenty on every acre grow;
Riches reward the Peasant's toil,
And from every corner flow.

Friend URBAN, these would be great days,
Worthy your patriotic views;
But much I fear, mistakes, delays,
Will give us but indifferent news.

Yet HE who governs us and all
Knows better what he has to do;
Kingdoms and Empires have their fall,
And some on other terms renew.

"But what is all this to an Ode
Intended as a compliment,
Or is it written to explode
And banish that usual sentiment?"

No, no, Friend URBAN, while I live,
And you will print my worthless rhimes,
My best respects each year I 'll give,
In constant hope of better times.

But praises to a mind like yours
Should be most delicately writ;
Not like the staves of him who pours
His annual complimental wit.

My verse, I know, is wretched stuff,
Unconnected with good matter;
But for a Bookseller good enough,
Too good to lie, or yet to flatter.

H. LEMOINE.

PREFACE

TO THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

ANOTHER, and yet another year succeeds; and the Trumpet of War still reverberates through Europe. The Destroying Angel, in the form of an Usurper, still continues to immolate tens of thousands at the shrine of his mad ambition. It becomes us to bow with awful reverence before that Almighty Being, who, for his own inscrutable purposes, suffers for a time Rapine, and Violence, and Disorder, to devastate Europe.

Happy Britain! whose Sons and Daughters view from a distance these sad spectacles; hitherto unvisited by the miseries which they compassionate, and anxiously and generously endeavour to alleviate—Happy Britain! whose shores roll back its formidable billows with scorn on those of its proud and insolent Invader; defying all his empty menaces, and chastising his vain and ineffectual attempts to interrupt her internal tranquillity——

One thing is, however, certain:

> "If there's a Power above—and that there is
> All Nature cries aloud throughout her works—
> He must delight in Virtue."

We would not speak the language of presumption; but may it not be hoped, that the spirit of Religion, Morality, Loyalty, and Good Order, which, in the aggregate, characterizes Englishmen, may have been our shield and barrier against those calamities which have desolated the Nations around us?

It has been invariably our pride, and care, and study, to animate and encourage this principle by our example, and by the distinguished preference with which we have endeavoured to encourage its honest and faithful advocates.

No murmurs of Sedition, no voice of Faction, no maxims which tend to loosen the obligations of Moral Duty, have ever been permitted to contaminate our pages.

20624

As

As such has been, such will ever be the rule of our conduct. We hope then, in common with our Countrymen, the great majority of whom we know to sympathize with us, that more auspicious hours will come. In the mean time, let us exult at the prowess which our Armies on all occasions exhibit. Skulking in their harbours, the Fleets of the Enemy dare no longer encounter those of Britain, now riding triumphant in every Quarter of the World. With the glory of our immortal Conquerors on the Ocean before them, our brave Soldiers burn with impatience to win similar laurels.

They have already done so in Egypt, in Sicily, in Portugal. May the God of Battles go before them in Spain, and make them the deliverers of a gallant Nation, cruelly oppressed by an abominable host of rapacious Invaders!—May they return in triumph; and hereafter, in the bowers of Peace, join with us in cultivating the olive of the Muses!

Our thanks are, in a peculiar manner, due to almost innumerable Friends, who, in one of the most dreadful visitations to which mortal beings are exposed, generously sympathized in our domestic sorrows.

Nor does it less become us, to tender our grateful acknowledgments for, we may venture to say, the progressively increasing encouragement of our literary labours of every denomination.

We promise on our parts, the only return we can presume to offer, the same indefatigable diligence, the same impartiality; in every department of our professional undertakings, the same spirit.

With these feelings, animated by the warmest gratitude, and with the kindest wishes to our public Patrons, regular Correspondents, and private Friends, we bid them alike heartily

FAREWELL!

Dec. 31, 1808.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

JANUARY, 1808.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diaries for Dec. and January 2
Remonſtrance of the Tutbury Minſtrels . . 3
Original Letter of Bp. Hough to Lord Digby *ibid.*
Biographical Memoirs of Mr. Joſhua Kirby 4
Recommendation to Lay Tithe Owners . . 5
Critical Remarks on Pope's Homer's Iliad 6
Character of the late Rev. Edward T. Brydges 7
The Original Inventor of the Life-Boat 8
View of the Duke of York's Manſion at Oatlands 9
THE PROJECTOR, N° LXXIX. . . . . *ibid.*
The Hiſtory of a Ghoſt at Salon in Provence 13
Character of Capt. George-William Kennett 14
Dr. Milner on the Cure of Winifred White 16
Topographic. Acc. of Edenham, Lincolnſhire 17
Monumental Memoirs of the Bertie Family 18
ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION—Guildhall 23
Parker's "Chemical Catechiſm" commended 25
Crabbe's Poems—Oliver Cromwell's Knights 26
Intereſting Particulars reſpecting Cooper's Iſle 26
Singularly providential Eſcapes from Death 27
Reſources for ſupplying Maritime Stores, &c. 28
A Free School?—SunFlower?—Shipwreck? 29
The *Thule* and *Taprobana* of the Antients 30
Hawkins *verſus* Smith—Scarcity of Corn? 32
Topographical Account of Greetham, Hants. 34
Legal Query—On barring an Entail? *ibid.*
Reſolutions of Committee on Medical Reform 35
Character of the late Mr. Pitt by Mr. Roſcoe *ibid.*
Scotch & Iriſh Peers?—Migration of Swallows 37
Barn Floors?—Pedigree of an Arabian Horſe 38
Account of "London's Love to Prince Henric" *ib.*
Topographical Queries—The Kemps? &c. 39
Engliſh Gold Coins found—Miſc. Remarks 40
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS; *viz.*
Mr. Du Boin's Edition of Francis's Horace 41
Mr. Coxe's Hiſtory of the Houſe of Auſtria 43
The Remains of Henry Kirke White 45
The State of Britain Abroad and at Home . 46
State of the Eſtabliſhed Church in Ireland . 48
Mr. Clennell's Thoughts on Manufactories 49
Hurtwitz's Elements of the Hebrew Language 51
Pearſon on the Dangers of Eſtabliſhed Religion 53
Poems by the Reverend George Crabbe . . . 59
SELECT POETRY for January 1808 . . . . 60—68
Proceedings in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament 61
Commiſſioners' Speech on opening the Seſſion *ib.*
Intereſting Intell. from the London Gazettes 69
Abſtract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 70
Country News—Domeſtic Occurrences . . . 77
Promotions—Preferments—Theat. Regiſter 82
Marriages and Deaths of eminent Perſons . . 85
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks . 90

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Preſs--Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
Engliſh Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Poſt—Ledger
Courier--Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briſtol 6
Birmingham 3
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Carli.—Cheſter
Chelmsford 2
Cornw.--Covent.
Cumberland
Doncaſter--Derb.
Dorcheſt.—Eſſex
Exeter 2, Glouc.
Halifax
Hampſhire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
Ireland 38
Ipſw. 2, Kentiſh 2
Lancaſt.--Leiceſ.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidſtone
Manchester 4
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
Oxford 2. Portſ.
Reading—Saliſb.
Scotland 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſb.--Suſſex
Staffordſhire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefi.—Warw.
Wineh.—Worc.
York 3, Jerſey

Embelliſhed with beautiful Perſpective Views of OATLANDS, the Reſidence of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of YORK; and of EDENHAM CHURCH, Lincolnſhire.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1808.

Meteorological Diary for December 1807. By Dr. Pole, Briſtol.

Day Mo.	Thermom. Inches 29ths.	Barom. M. 9h. G. hear.	WEATHER.
1	29 35	30- 2	cloudy, foggy
2	38 43	30- 2	cloudy, rather foggy
3	34 38	30- 3	moſtly clear
4	40 43	30- 3	moſtly clear, evening cloudy and drizzling
5	43 40	29-18	cloudy, afternoon rain
6	34 40	29-16	cloudy at times, ſome rain
7	29 33	29-16	moſtly clear
8	21 23	29-18	morn. clear, afternoon very heavy ſnow, high wind
9	30 32	30- 3	moſtly clear
10	33 31	30- 4	moſtly cloudy
11	34 40	30- 5	cloudy, foggy
12	40 45	30- 9	ditto
13	39 45	30- 9	moſtly cloudy
14	40 43	30- 8	moſtly clear
15	28 34	30- 8	cloudy, very foggy
16	34 39	30- 6	cloudy, rather foggy
17	30 35	30- 5	cloudy, foggy
18	28 30	30- 5	cloudy
19	31 33	30- 5	ditto
20	28 29	30- 9	ditto
21	28 31	30-11	cloudy, foggy
22	21 27	30-10	cloudy, evening very thick fog
23	16 26	30- 8	foggy, evening clear
24	24 31	30- 7	cloudy
25	32 46	30- 6	moſtly cloudy, evening very light rain
26	47 53	30- 3	rainy
27	42 44	30- 0	moſtly clear, ſome rain
28	44 47	30- 1	miſty moſt of the day, tempeſtuous
29	49 50	29-13	moſtly cloudy, frequent rain, tempeſtuous
30	37 48	29-16	moſtly cloudy, ſhowery, a heavy hail ſtorm
31	39 47	29-17	cloudy, ſome very light rain.

In the above account of the ſtate of the thermometer, it will be ſeen, that on the 23d the mercury ſtood at 16°, which is 16° below the freezing point, and is the loweſt point it has been at, according to the obſervations I have made, for the laſt five years.

Meteorological Table for January 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1808.
Nov.	°	°	°		
27	46	46	38	29,72	cloudy
28	40	46	47	,78	cloudy
29	48	51	44	,37	high wind &
30	47	46	36	,62	fair [cloudy
31	41	47	46	,45	ſtormy
*D.*1	46	45	42	,21	fair
2	45	42	40	,02	fair
3	33	40	34	,31	fair
4	38	37	44	,92	fair
5	46	49	42	,67	rain
6	40	49	46	30,31	fair
7	46	48	49	,45	cloudy
8	46	45	43	,51	cloudy
9	41	45	42	,50	cloudy
10	46	46	46	,30	cloudy

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1808.
Dec.	°	°	°		
11	46	47	40	29,92	fair
12	36	29	36	,80	fair
13	36	45	42	,72	fair
14	46	39	34	,25	ſtormy
15	30	35	29	30,02	fair
16	26	29	28	,10	foggy
17	26	34	27	,38	fair
18	26	33	30	,41	fair
19	35	39	37	,02	cloudy
20	37	40	30	29,60	fair
21	22	28	22	,82	ſmall ſnow
22	16	27	23	30,14	fair
23	29	37	38	29,91	rain
24	35	39	36	,75	cloudy
25	36	34	30	,52	ſmall rain

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1808.

"THE HONOURABLE AND ANTIENT COURT OF THE MINSTRELS, ASSEMBLED AT TUTBURY*, AUGUST THE 17th, 1772.

"*To the Duke of* DEVONSHIRE.

"May it pleaſe your Grace,

"WE the Jury of this Court moſt humbly petition your Grace, that the Writings concerning this Court may be laid open before the King and Stewards of this Court, that we may underſtand our right. We apprehend we have a right to a piece of ground called the Piper's Meadow, formerly in the hands of Pratt of Tutbury, now Thomas Tatler of Etwel, who lets it to Samuel Salt of Rolſton. This rent has been publicly demanded at the Caſtle, but without any redreſs. Therefore, for the want of the reſt of perquiſites, we receive our Dinners for twenty-five men; *viz.* twelve Jurymen for Staffordſhire, and twelve Jurymen for Derbyſhire, and beer to the aforeſaid dinners; and twelve ſhillings acknowledgement for the rent of this piece of ground; which ſaid twelve ſhillings we expect to be made whole rent of the ſaid Piper's Meadow, as it is now let for the yearly rent of ..... Likewiſe the perquiſites of the amerciaments, which uſed to be 3s. 4d. for every Minſtrel that doth not appear if enrolled; and 6s. 8d. for playing upon an Inſtrument, and not appearing in this Court. Moſt Gracious Duke, we cannot maintain the rights of ſtraining for theſe miſdemeanours of the Minſtrels of Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and Warwickſhire, without the protection of your Grace. It hath been therefore concluded, and believe Derbyſhire ſtands to the concluſion, that, without the rent of the ſaid Piper's Meadow be paid to the King of the Minſtrels, the ſaid Juriors do not appear. There is want of Members, want of Juriors, want of Stewards; and, in conſequence, muſt in a ſhort time be a want of a Bull-running. If the rent was paid, and the members came into their office according to order, there would not be ſo many Minſtrels abſent. They would be willing to come at the profit of 20l. a year, as well as the honour of being King. Much ado there has been for ſeveral years to get to the honour of being King; and when they only find honour, and no profit, they directly leave the Court; which ſaid Court cannot be upheld without its Members; which ſaid Members being met there, then upon Juries pannelled, and not before that ſame day, for the perquiſites will not pay extra expence. We therefore, knowingly and wittingly, conſidering the want of our Members, with the reaſon of their abſence, moſt humbly petition your Grace, that a writing proper to this affair be tranſmitted to the King of this Minſtrel Court; and that the ſaid writing be ordered to be delivered from King to King. There might be a voluminous ſubject on this affair; but this is enough to let your Grace underſtand the reaſon of the decay of this Court; which we do not doubt but your Grace will timely remedy. Done at Tutbury, according to the tenour of our oath.

HENRY COXON, King.

Henry Coxon, Joſeph Conway, Thomas Ault, Jeremiah Heath, John Hill, John Burton, Robert Tunecliff, George Authorbourgh, Cornelius Duffield, Thomas Launder, William Walles, John Adams: Juriors.

Joſeph Conway, Thomas Ault: Stewards.

* See Plott's Staffordſhire.

Copy of a Letter from Dr. HOUGH *(the late Biſhop of Worceſter) a few days before his death, aged ninety-three.*

To Lord Digby, tranſmitted by Mr. Cotes, his Lordſhip's Nephew, who had been to wait upon the Biſhop to be ordained.

"My LORD, *April*, 1743.

"I think myſelf obliged to your Nephew for his kind viſit, whereby I have

have a more authentic account of your Lordship's health than is usually brought to me by report, and an opportunity of informing myself in many particulars relating to your noble House, and the good family at Woodcote; which I hear with the uncommon pleasure of one who has been no stranger to them. Mr. Cotes is remarkably blessed in his children, all whose sons are not only deserving, but prosperous; and I am glad to see one of them devoted to the service of God; he may not perhaps have chosen the most likely employment to thrive by, but he depends upon a Master, who never fails to recompense those who trust in Him, above their hopes. The young Gentleman will account to you for Hartlebury; but I fancy you will expect me to say somewhat of myself: and therefore I presume to tell you that my hearing has long failed; I am weak and forgetful, having as little inclination to business as ability to perform it. In other respects I have ease; if it may not more properly be called indolence, to a degree beyond what I durst have thought on, when years began to multiply upon me. I wait contented for a deliverance out of this life into a better, in humble confidence that, by the mercy of God, through the merits of his Son, I shall stand at the resurrection at his right hand. And when you, my good Lord, have ended those days that are to come, which I pray be many and comfortable, as innocently and exemplarily as those that are passed, I doubt not of our meeting in that state where joys are unspeakable, and will always endure. I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and ever affectionate servant,

J. Worcester."

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 2.

THE enquirer after Mr. *Kirby*, vol. LXXVII. p. 499, and others of your Readers, will be gratified by the following genuine Memoir, extracted from the Eighth Number of the "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth," now publishing by Messrs. Longman and Co.

Yours, &c. M. Green.

"Joshua Kirby was the eldest of the five sons of Mr. John Kirby; who was originally a school-master at Orford; afterward occupied a mill at Wickham Market; took an actual survey of the whole county of Suffolk in the years 1732, 1733, and 1734; and published a small Map of the county; and "The Suffolk Traveller, 1735," 12mo; a new edition of which, with many alterations, and large additions, by several hands, was published by subscription in 1764, in which the name of "Joshua Kirby, Esq. Designer in Perspective to his Majesty," occurs for "fifty copies." Mr. John Kirby died at Ipswich, of a mortification in his leg, Dec. 13, 1753, aged 63.—Joshua was born, in 1716, at Parham, near Wickham Market; and settled as a house-painter at Ipswich about the year 1738. He had a genius for drawing; but was a very young Artist when he drew, for an engraving that was made from it, the famous sign of the White Hart, at Scole Inn, Norfolk, with its incongruous ornaments, the carving of which, at the expence of John Peck, Esq. cost 1057 l. Mr. Kirby also published Twelve Prints of Castles, Antient Churches, and Monuments, in Suffolk, with a small Pamphlet, containing farther illustrations of them. He afterwards made acquaintance with that celebrated painter Mr. Gainsborough, the contemplation of whose works increased his taste for painting, but he had very little leisure to cultivate it. There are, however, a few very respectable landscapes of his in the possession of his family; one of which, a view of the old Kitchen at Glastonbury Abbey, was exhibited in Spring Gardens in 1770. Being of a very serious and studious turn of mind, he in his early years, from his very childhood, employed every leisure hour, and even abridged his natural rest, for the acquisition of useful knowledge; and, by his great assiduity, made a considerable progress, not only in scientific knowledge, but in the most valuable of all sciences, *Religion*; whose divine precepts were the constant rules of his life. But the study which led him to eminence was that of the art of Perspective, in his improvement of which he may almost be said to have invented a *new Art*; so simple was his method, in comparison with the systems at that time in general use. He had made a very considerable progress in his Treatise, when he accidentally met with Dr. Brook Taylor's book (a work at that time but little known), which furnished him with additional hints, and certainly contributed to the perfecting of those rules, by which he rendered this (formerly abstruse and complicated)

complicated) Art so easy, that on the publication of his work he was requested by the Society of Artists to read Lectures; for which he received the unanimous thanks of its members, in the public papers. But, though his work was for the most part *original*, his modesty and candour would not suffer him to take the whole merit to himself; in the title of his book he transferred a greater share of it than was actually due to Dr. Taylor, by calling it *his* "method made easy."—On being admitted to the friendship and intimacy of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Hogarth, and most of the other eminent Artists in the kingdom, he quitted Ipswich, and removed to London. He was patronized by the Earl of Bute, who introduced him to his present Majesty when Prince of Wales, by whom he was ever after highly and deservedly esteemed. By his Majesty's special appointment he was made Clerk of the Works at Kew; and under his Majesty's patronage, and by his munificent aid, he published in 1761, his very splendid work, intituled "The Perspective of Architecture, in two Parts. A Work entirely new; deduced from the Principles of Dr. Brook Taylor, and performed by two Rules only of universal Application. Part the First contains the Description and Use of a new Instrument, called the Architectonic Sector*. Part the Second, a new Method of drawing the Five Orders, elegant Structures, &c. in Perspective. Drawn by command of his present Majesty when Prince of Wales. By Joshua Kirby, Designer in Perspective to his Majesty;" two volumes, folio. In this work Mr. Kirby wholly confined himself to architectural representations; and gave a variety of designs, elegantly drawn and engraved; which he submitted "as new principles for a complete system of the Perspective of Architecture, both as it relates to the true delineation of objects, and the doctrine of light and shadow." The whole is a masterly performance; and the elegant designs with which it is illustrated reflect honour on the Artists of our Country†." In 1766, in conjunction with his brother William, then of Witnesham, in the county of Suffolk, attorney at law (who died Sept. 25, 1791, aged 72), he published an improved edition of their Father's Map of Suffolk, on a larger scale, with engravings of the arms of the principal families in the county. He was a Member both of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and at the first forming of the *Royal Academy* he was President of the *Society for Artists*, from which that Institution emanated. In the year 1768 he published a third edition of his Treatise on Perspective; with a Dedication to the Earl of Bute.

"Mr. K. married Sarah Bull of Framlingham; by whom he had two children; William (a very promising Artist, who, intending to practise as an Architect, went to Italy, to pursue his studies, under the immediate patronage of his Majesty; but he died in 1771, soon after his return, leaving no issue); and Sarah, who married Mr. James Trimmer, of Old Brentford, justly celebrated for her numerous works for the religious instruction and education of young people, and the poor; who now survives, surrounded by a numerous family of children and grandchildren.

"Mr. Kirby died June 20, 1774, æt. 58; and his widow, Aug. 1, 1775, æt. 57; and were both buried in Kew church-yard. Near them lies the celebrated painter Gainsborough, who was a native of Sudbury; but he particularly requested that he might be buried by his old and faithful friend Mr. Kirby. From a painting by Gainsborough (who died in 1788) there is a portrait of Mr. Kirby in mezzotinto by J. Dixon; and an engraving by D. Parrot from a painting by P. Falconet."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

AS the Legislature appears determined to enforce strictly Clerical Residence, and, as I trust most of the Parochial Clergy are desirous of discharging their duty faithfully; I beg leave to observe, that every encouragement to Residence ought to be afforded by the Patrons of livings, whether Lay Proprietors, Heads of Colleges, or Deans and Chapters. At present it is a notorious fact that the interests of the Parochial Clergy are too generally disregarded. I allude more particularly to the situation of Vicars where the great tithes are let on lease for three lives, or a term of years, to men of large fortune frequently absent from the parish; or who, if constantly resident in

* Which was the invention of the Earl of Bute, and constructed under his direction by that ingenious artist Mr. George Adams.

† See Monthly Review, vol. XXV. p. 454.

in the country, certainly have little claim to any profit from the patrimony of the Church. Inſtances are not unfrequent of gentlemen poſſeſſing very conſiderable eſtates, clearing 800l. or 1000l. *per annum* by long leaſes of tithes; while the meritorious but unfortunate Vicar with the utmoſt difficulty ſupports his family, and maintains hoſpitality, on an income perhaps not exceeding 100l. or 200l. a year. My opinion, Mr. Urban, is, that in all caſes, the Reſident Incumbents ſhould have an offer of a leaſe of the great tithes, either for ſeven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, as may be moſt agreeable to the patrons. Thus both parties would be benefited: the Proprietors of the great tithes would increaſe their revenue, and the ſlender ſalary of the Vicar would receive a conſiderable augmentation. I am aware that one objection would be raiſed; the Clergy are generally in narrow circumſtances. But, to obviate this difficulty, the Vicar to whom the tithes are to be let on leaſe, ſhould be obliged to find two ſecurities of 500l. each, or to pay a year in advance; by this plan the patrons could not ſuſtain any injury, and the condition of the inferior Clergy would be much ameliorated. I ſuggeſt theſe hints, which perſons better acquainted with the ſubject may improve at their leiſure.

Yours, &c. A Layman.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 10, 1807.

THE remarks of your Correſpondent S. (vol. LXXVII. p. 831) would have been juſt, had Hector returned his boy to the Nurſe; but he returned him to his Wife, and not a word is ſaid by Homer about fondly gazing on her charms.

"Thus Hector ſpoke, and then return'd the boy; [ſive joy
His Wife with ſmiles and tears and pen-
Receiv'd the child upon her fragrant breaſt,
At once delighted, melted, and diſtreſs'd—
Great Hector's ſoul was mov'd, her hand he took,
And thus in ſympathetic words he ſpoke,
My beſt belov'd, endeavour to controul
The undue feelings of thy troubled ſoul."

Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 11, 1807.

A CORRESPONDENT deſires to know, whether it was Homer or Pope that was napping in the quotation which he has adduced.

I have a *fac ſimile* of Pope's handwriting traced from the original manuſcript tranſlation at the Britiſh Muſeum; in the above manuſcript the paſſage appears as I have retraced it from the fac-ſimile; *viz.*

fondly on her
He ſᵈ & gazing [o'er his conſort's] charms
Reſtor'd his infant to her longing arms.

So that Pope's original tranſlation is the true ſenſe, but perverted, as it now appears, by his own ſubſequent correction. Yours, &c. G. P.

Mr. Urban. *G. L. Nov.* 16, 1807.

IN anſwer to your Correſpondent's criticiſm of Mr. Pope's tranſlation of the verſes of Homer, I am happy to inform you (as I am a great admirer of the old Poet), that it is not Homer who has been napping; though, as Horace ſays, that may have happened ſometimes,

——— et idem [merus.
Indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Ho-

It is clearly Mr. Pope's bad tranſlation, who has conſtrued, by miſtake, the Greek word ἔθηκε, Restored. Nothing is plainer than the original Greek, as,

"Ὡς εἰπὼν, ἀλοχοιο φίλης ἐν χερσὶν ἔθηκε
Παιδίον."

"Thus ſaying, he *placed* his ſon in the hands of his dear wife." J. C.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 21.

IT is merely from a regard to that decorum which is eſſential to the very exiſtence of civilization in ſociety, that I ſtep out of my way to make a few obſervations on a paper which ſtands ſentry, as it were, at the head of your Magazine for laſt month, and, like the Dragon of the Heſperian gardens, ſeems determined to arreſt our courſe towards the inſtructive feaſt which you every month prepare for us.

It is doubtleſs no ſmall comfort to your Correſpondent to know, that it would be utterly impoſſible to detail the very extraordinary, and to him confounding, hiſtory of the Claim in that Publication into which he has ſcrewed his invective. The utmoſt that can be done there is, to anſwer, where we can diſcover diſtinctneſs, his diſtinct obſervations. Let us attempt it.

He tells us, in the firſt place, that the late Claimant was "tainted by the *filleſt ſort* of pride, which rendered him an eaſy prey to the artifices of others,

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* The words in hooks are expunged, and *fondly* and *on her* inſerted.

and

and ſuffered him at laſt to be ſeduced into the adoption of a meaſure," &c. (meaning the inſtitution of the Claim); and "that the Claimaint's indignation ought to have been applied againſt thoſe who had made him their ſtalking-horſe, &c." Now on this I will obſerve, that what he here advances is ſcarcely poſſible. For the Claim was inſtituted, as I have always underſtood, under the immediate auſpices, and for ſix years carried on with the co-operation of a Herald (whoſe well-known modeſty I will not offend by naming him), who, though (as appears by the peculiar line of practice which he prefers in his profeſſion) a pretty conſtant encourager of what your Correſpondent calls the *filthieſt ſort* of pride, undoubtedly would have inſtantly and honourably diſcloſed to the Claimant that folly, or fallacy, which his experience and ingenuity, aided by the Claimant's implicit confidence, could not have failed to detect.

Sudeley muſt mean then, I ſuppoſe, to charge that perſon with undue artifices, and with making the late Claimant his ſtalking-horſe; and thus he himſelf furniſhes us with the firſt proof of his ignorance of a moſt important circumſtance in the hiſtory of the caſe.

He has contrived to couple, in very few lines of the next paragraph, a groſs miſrepreſentation with a very miſchievous equivocation; for he there tells us (and afterwards repeats it again and again) that the article in p. 989, relating to the death of the late Claimant, imputes the moſt "infamous and diabolical motives to the perſons who have been *indecently* called Opponents, whether appearing at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords as the great Law Officers of the Crown, or in the more humble, but not leſs reſpectable, character of Heralds." Not to dwell for a moment on the abſurdity of imputing indecency to him who may give the very natural name of Opponents to thoſe who oppoſe, or on the concluding member of the ſentence, which, ſtrictly conſtrued, makes the ſame identical perſons alternately great Law Officers of the Crown and humble Heralds, I will appeal to every man who has read that article in your Obituary, whether a ſingle word is to be found, from which the utmoſt ingenuity of miſconſtruction could infer even a hint of reflection on any of the great Law Officers of the Crown. Here is the miſrepreſentation; now for the equivocation..

It is convenient to his purpoſe to ſpeak *plurally* of Heralds. Does he mean to ſay that the Heralds were unanimous in oppoſing the Claim in queſtion? or that a majority of them oppoſed it? Does he mean to ſay even that more than one of them oppoſed it? If he means to ſay either, he means to deceive your readers. The fact is, that the very Herald who, as I have ſaid before, originally undertook the conduct of the Claim, and did conduct it for ſix years, afterwards became its moſt zealous, buſy, and indefatigable Opponent; and that no other Herald ever did oppoſe it: among the reſt, ſome warmly eſpouſed it, and others were indifferent. I mention theſe circumſtances, not only to expoſe in this inſtance that want of candour which diſgraces equally every part of your correſpondent's letter, but in order to obtain juſtice to theſe ſaid Heralds, who have been thus, I dare ſay unwillingly, dragged into ſuch conſpicuity. If the oppoſition of the one individual among them who did oppoſe the Claim were laudable, to him be allotted the whole praiſe: if it were blameable, his brethren in office ought not to ſhare the obloquy.

In the concluſion of his letter he quits his profound ambiguity, and deviates into ſomewhat like meaning. Here, therefore, he may be ſhortly and eaſily anſwered. It conſiſts in two points: Firſt, In charging the preſent Repreſentative of the late Claimant's family with abuſing *ſomebody*. Secondly, In charging *ſomebody* with illicit practices as to various evidence touching the claim.

As to the firſt, I have already ſaid that I believe not even the ſlighteſt breath of complaint on the ſubject has ever been uttered by any one againſt the Law Officers of the Crown, or againſt any of the Heralds, one only excepted. On this point I poſitively deny your Correſpondent. Let him tell us then who the perſon or perſons are on whoſe behalf he has thus boldly, and permit me to ſay raſhly, thrown down his gauntlet?

As to the ſecond, it refutes itſelf. That high Court of Judicature which by its vote of June 13, 1809 *, ſuſpended the claim to the Barony, has too much reverence for its own ex-

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVII. p. 958.

alted

alted and important functions, and too keen a jealousy of its own Privileges, to suffer such practices as he presumes to speak of, to pass with impunity. That House would have stamped the case with the severest and most public censure. It would have dismissed the Claimant and his Family not only from its presence, but from society. How widely different was the case! In a division of the Committee, consisting of twenty-two Peers, seven voted that the Claimant had established his case; and he quitted the House perhaps more overwhelmed by the kindness of their condolence, than by his temporary disappointment. In what measure the two Princes of the Blood, and the other Peers who composed that minority of seven, are obliged to your Correspondent for his opinions, I leave him to judge.

I have scarcely another word to say. The Author has tagged his paper with strange and mighty threats, of marvellous matters; which he tells you he can disclose, "*without travelling much out of that direct path which the printed evidence has marked out for him.*" But tell him, if you have any regard for him, that he will find such travels dangerous. Tell him too, that it is usual for honest and honourable men, either openly to produce facts which may throw any light on cases *sub judice*, or to remain silent. Tell him, that however Englishmen may be licensed by custom to write freely, under feigned appellations, of public men and public measures, that there are few Englishmen so base and mean-spirited as to attack private characters under a mask. Tell him, above all, that the partial history of this memorable case which happens to be stored up in the scanty library of his mind, or rather of his fancy, is not the only one extant; and that, if he should think fit to offer his to the publick, another may make its appearance, which will clear away falsehood, and substitute truth. In order however to obtain that distinction, he must, in the first place, condescend to adorn his page with his real name.

Yours, &c. DETECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *North Shields, Jan.* 11.

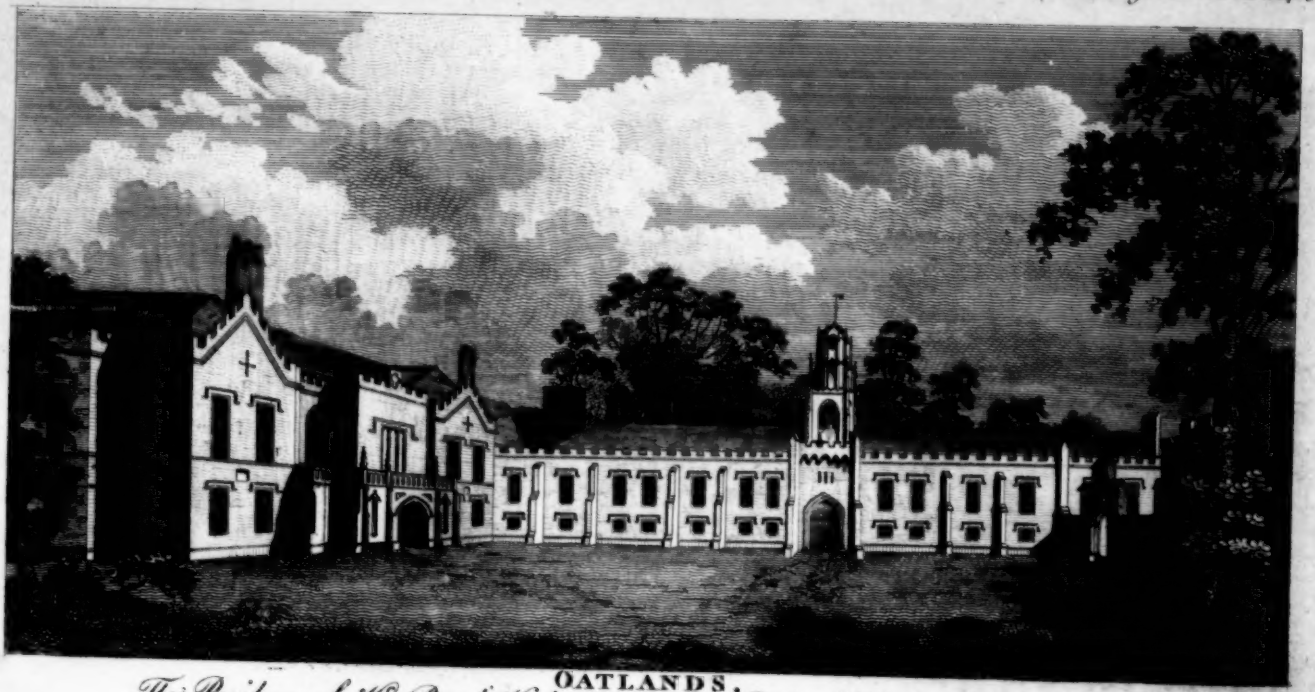
THE following extract, taken from Dr. Beatson's "Naval and Military Memoirs," a most interesting and valuable work, will, I think, tend to convince the world who the *first* and *original* Inventor of the *Life-boat* was. It is a subject of national importance; and the discovery is certainly a most valuable one, as it has been the means of saving the lives of many thousands of our fellow-creatures. From this extract then, I think it will clearly appear, that Admiral Graves is the *original* Inventor of the *Life-boat*; as the Boat described here, and the present *Life-boat*, agree in every respect, except the gunwales being of cork in the latter, whilst in the former ox-hides were used. The reason they were, may be, that they were easier procured than cork, as Admiral Graves, perhaps, might have the idea of cork also.

Yours, &c. N. R.

"Vice-Admiral Graves had observed, that the sharp construction and great quantity of water of the men-of-war boats, rendered them very unfit for the necessary and frequent service of going up the narrow creeks which abound in the vicinity of Boston [in America]. As these creeks were in many places so narrow as not to admit of their turning, and so shallow as to endanger their taking the ground, it was often hardly practicable for them to retreat; and both the boats and their crews were in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. To obviate these disadvantages, he invented a Boat of a particular construction, which was 36 feet in length, 12 in breadth, and so formed as to row with either end foremost. Having the greatest draught of water in the middle, and from thence gradually shallowing towards the extremities by means of her curved keel, she was admirably formed for moving quickly forward or backward, without the necessity of winding round. Thus she could in all cases approach the shore, or make off from it, with equal ease and speed, as occasion should require. Her peculiar construction facilitated even her turning when there was room. She mounted a four-pounder at each end, had eight swivels upon the sides, rowed with 20 oars, carried 75 men, and when armed and accoutered with a week's provisions of all kinds complete, drew only nine or ten inches of water at most. She was steered with an oar in a grumer, and would out-row the fleetest of the Navy barges. If she should happen to run aground, in the eagerness of pursuit, or in the night, the rowers had only to face about, on their present seats, or upon the next thwarts, to pull in the contrary direction, and she went off in a moment. Each bow was secured by a mantlet of ox-hides, and proof against musquetry, and the piece of ordnance, by moving in a groove, could be placed in any direction."

Beatson's Memoirs, 1775, vol. IV. p. 64.

*** *By*



OATLANDS,

The Residence of His Royal Highness FREDERICK *Duke of York & Albany, &c. &c. &c. &c.*

*** *By ſome extraordinary chance, the Drawing from which the Engraving of* OATLANDS *(ſee Plate I.) is made, and the annexed Letter, have been miſlaid ever ſince the year* 1801. *Being now found, we haſten to give both.* EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *July* 10, 1801.

I INCLOSE the promiſed View of part of the Manſion at Oatlands, in its new ſtate, as mentioned in my laſt*. This View gives the Entrance Front (on the left), where is a Porch, &c. leading into the Hall; the range of Offices (front); where, in the centre, is a machicolated gate-way, and over it a clock, and ditto turret: the dial in a certain degree copied from the famous antient clock in Wells Cathedral; and on the right, imitations of a caſtellated wall, with door-way, ſquare tower, and hanging turret.

To go farther, I think the ſcene in general is not perfectly arranged according to our antient manſions; nor are the ſelections happily brought forward; but this muſt not be laid to the charge of the Artiſt who produced the drawings for the detail; he having no other choice in his own breaſt, but that of producing certain decorations wanted for certain ſituations, ſuch as a door-way, buttreſs, battlement, label, turret, &c. &c.; the adjuſtment of all the ſeveral particulars on the ſix fronts being under the immediate controul of the Architect belonging to his Royal Highneſs's Eſtabliſhment.

Yours, &c. W. D.

THE PROJECTOR. N° LXXIX.

——"Poſſet qui ignoſcere ſervis,
Et ſignis læſo non inſanire lagenæ."
HORAT.

"Not prone to rage, although the ſelon's fork
Defaced the ſignet of a bottle cork."
FRANCIS.

AMONG the objections which have been made to the views of human life preſented by Dr. Johnſon in his works, that which appears to have the beſt foundation is, that he too frequently repreſents life as a ſtate of uninterrupted ſuffering, and conſequently urges that miſery is the irreſiſtible lot of man. Some excuſe, however, may be made for that learned and excellent moraliſt, when it is conſidered that he was inſenſibly led to deſcribe his own ſtate, when he ſhould have been aſcertaining the general condition of others; and that he oftener writes from immediate feeling, than from mature knowledge. But no ſuch apology, I am afraid, can be made for thoſe who create miſery, and then complain of it; who ſtrive to make themſelves unhappy, and then aſſert that they were born ſo: and to ſuch blame are all liable who ſtudy, for whatever reaſon, to multiply the avoidable miſeries of human life.

If, indeed, we compare the pains and anxieties which are unavoidable, which it is not within our power to prevent, or perhaps to cure, with thoſe which are purely of our own invention, and which we are perpetually employed in varying and increaſing; we ſhall ſee very little reaſon to complain of the lot of man, but every juſt ground to cenſure the conduct of thoſe who are the declared foes of thankfulneſs and contentment.

Among the numerous tribe of complainers, it will generally be found that they have no motive for complaint equal to the pleaſure they take in expreſſing it; and that of twenty grievances which form the ſubject of their repinings, half will appear to have been brought on by their own endeavours; and the other half, matters in which they have no immediate concern. There are ſome of this tribe, likewiſe, who, in default of any cauſe of murmuring on their own part, will echo the outcries of others, and affect a ſympathy in adverſe occurrences, merely becauſe they give them an opportunity of venting their ſpleen, and interrupting the quiet of cheerful minds.

There is, however, to this numerous claſs ſo much luxury in the language of complaint, and the ebullitions of temper, that I ſhould, perhaps, be accuſed of inſenſibility were I to endeavour to deprive them of the many ſources of pleaſure which they have opened. All, therefore, that I wiſh to contend for is, to regulate their angry paſſions in ſuch a manner that there ſhall be ſome decent proportion between the complaint and the cauſe; and that, if they are determined to ſhow with what eaſe and how frequently they can rage and ſtorm, they ſhould learn to dole out their wrath in equitable ſhares, and not beſtow upon trifles

* Vol. LXX. p. 426.

trifles what ought to be reſerved for ſpecial and important occaſions. I have no objection at all to Anger. It is on certain occurrences a very becoming paſſion; and it is ſo implanted in our nature, that perhaps we cannot venture to aboliſh it altogether. But, as an indiſcriminate employment of it is apt to lead to ſome ſmall inconveniencies, there would, I humbly think, be no great harm, if it were put under certain regulations; and, as it is a paſſion which no perſon can call an ornament to the countenance, or one which improves the voice, it were ſurely better to reſerve it for ſuch incidents as in ſome meaſure bring their own excuſe with them.

Of all the cauſes for domeſtic miſery, and its correſpondent fits of paſſion, there is perhaps none ſo general and ſo frequently the ground of complaint, as the careleſſneſs of ſervants. And true it is, that ſervants, being unfortunately made of nearly the ſame materials with their employers, do rarely diſcover more caution and wiſdom in the management of their affairs. It is incredible, therefore, what miſchief they create, how many things they break in cleaning, and how many things they miſ-place when they are wanted, how often they lie in bed when they ſhould be up, and how often they wiſh to go abroad when they ſhould ſtay at home. They too, it is melancholy to reflect, have their paſſions and their tempers; and are, indeed, in all reſpects ſo like their maſters and miſtreſſes, that, if they were not ſervants, one would be tempted to think they were human beings, born in the ſame way, and educated or neglected in the ſame manner. But Lady —— aſſures me that this is not the caſe, that they are only *creatures*, and that ſhe never knew one of them otherwiſe, except a clergyman's daughter whom ſhe once employed about her perſon, and who was ſo awkward and ſtupid that ſhe was a mere *creature*, until a diſtant relation died and left her two thouſand pounds *per annum*.

Theſe *creatures*, however, are not without their uſes. So placid and ſerene are ſome families, and ſo abounding in all the circumſtances that can conſtitute happineſs, that, were it not for the blunders of ſervants, they would die of apathy, their paſſions would ruſt for want of uſe, and it would be ſuſpected that the ſhrill upper tones of the human voice had been beſtowed upon us for no purpoſe. What, therefore, is the cauſe of ſo much vigorous exertion, keeps paſſion alive, and occaſions a briſk circulation of oaths and epithets that would elſe become obſolete, ought not ſurely to be ſtated as a ſerious cauſe for complaint; nor ought we, for the ſake of the inhabitants of the kitchen, to argue that miſery is the lot of the parlour. All I condition for is, as before hinted, that we learn to diſcriminate in our anger, and not beſtow as much genuine wrath upon a broken tea-cup as upon a fractured limb. Yet, for want of attention to the gradations of offences, we are, I am afraid, guilty of as much abſurdity, not to ſay injuſtice, as that Legiſlature which ſhould enact the ſame puniſhment for crimes of all degrees of magnitude, and admit of no diſtinction between accident and deſign.

To form, however, a code of laws for our domeſtic regions, is not my purpoſe, and might, if attempted, be attended with many difficulties. There is ſo much variety of temper among the legiſlators of private houſes, that perhaps no two would agree. What I wiſh, therefore, principally to inſiſt on is, the due regulation of our reſentments, and the conſideration that real anger, ſuch as flaſhes in the eyes and paints the countenance, ſuch as produces a dumb confuſion in ſome, and a briſk and rapid torrent of eloquence in others, ſhould not be exhauſted on trifles, but reſerved for great occaſions. When I have been enabled to ſurvey the whole of human life, the many miſeries to which man is ſubject by nature, practice, or *trade*, it has appeared to me that there are things in this world of infinitely more importance than a perfect ſet of china; that our conſtitutions are ſubject to decays, which ſhould give us more uneaſineſs than the wearing out of brooms; and that, upon the whole, we are ſubject to revolutions of far more importance than the overturning of a table, or the dropping of a decanter. There are likewiſe ſome philoſophers, but I mention this with ſubmiſſion to perſons of greater experience, who are of opinion that the preſervation of a ſweet temper is of more conſequence in the decoration of a houſe, than the rinſing of glaſs tumblers, or the poliſhing of ſteel fenders.

Calling a few days ago on an old acquaintance,

acquaintance, I found the houſe in what ſome call an uproar. High words and angry words paſſed from room to room, and my reception was ſo indiſtinct and dubious, that I am not quite certain whether I might not have taken my departure unobſerved. I was anxious, however, to learn the cauſe of ſo much apparent miſery; and, as my friend is a trader to foreign countries, I was at firſt alarmed leſt he had ſuffered by the late ſtorms, and that all I ſaw was his family tenderly, though ſomewhat loudly, ſympathizing in his diſtreſſes. As the noiſe became more diſtinct, however, I found that it drew to two points, which were deemed of ſufficient importance to juſtify all I witneſſed. The one was, that John had miſplaced his maſter's dreſs ſhoes, and that William, who was ſent for a coach, returned with the melancholy intelligence that no coach was to be ſeen on any ſtand within a mile. This, on a Sunday too, and during a ſmart ſhower, when the ſtreets through which they had to paſs were dirty, and the dinner to which they were invited would be ſpoiled, produced many, if not all, the effects which may be ſuppoſed to reſult from bankruptcy, robbery, or houſebreaking. I informed my friend that he ſhould certainly have a niche in the Projector; but I promiſed, at the ſame time, to repreſent him as one of thoſe who with every bleſſing under Heaven that is ſuppoſed to make up happineſs, would yet be miſerable, if he had no exerciſe for his anger upon trifles, and could not daily muſter up a ſufficient quantity of petty vexations to render home a place of greater variety of enjoyment.

It has ſometimes been ſaid in excuſe for the exerciſe of anger upon leſſer objects, that it is better to give it vent at once, than to keep it *brewing* in one's own mind; and ſometimes we have been told of the miſchiefs which ariſe from pent-up anger. But this analogy between the humours of the body and thoſe of the mind, is not quite perfect; and I am afraid that many more evils ariſe from the diſcharge than from the confinement of anger. It may likewiſe be obſerved in the caſe of thoſe who are enabled to confine it, that it very ſoon goes off in a ſort of inſenſible perſpiration, leaving the patient quite well, and, what is of conſiderable importance, free from any diſagreeable reflections. A facetious author, indeed, has termed ſwearing a *natural diſcharge*; and all I would propoſe is, that thoſe who find it ſo, would retire to that harmleſs place provided in all ſuch caſes, and with as much polite caution and ſecrecy.

But the principal argument in favour of what I have recommended in this paper, namely, the limitation of anger to proper ſubjects, is, that anger, upon whatever account, is not a dignified paſſion. It adds nothing to the features but what they would appear to more advantage without. It confers no charms on the voice; and as to action, all writers on eloquence are agreed that nothing places the body in ſuch groteſque forms. That numerous claſs, therefore, who ſtudy the effects of perſonal elegance and charms, would do well to conſider whether they ought, for a mere trifle, to ſuggeſt in the minds of their beholders, the poſſibility of uglineſs. The apprehenſion of ſuch a change muſt be fatal, for no man can admire the beauty which in a few minutes may amount to a *fright*, and will be apt to ſuſpect that there is ſomething very wrong in a countenance which may change colour ten times in a day. It is often mentioned as an objection to our climate, that we have frequently the extremes of weather in the ſpace of twenty-four hours, and that more agreeable appointments, and projected jaunts and walks, are ſpoiled in Great Britain than in any part of the world. But yet even for this we have ſome remedy; our thermometers give us warning, and our habitations afford ſhelter: but what is our miſery when we have no ſuch helps? when we are doomed to the alternations of ſtorm and ſunſhine, of fury and quiet, of war and peace, without warning, and without refuge? Diſeaſe may make ſlow advances; ſymptoms may announce the approaching evil; poverty may creep on by obvious and remediable cauſes; death itſelf may be foretold from inward decay and feelings; but who can foreſee the craſh of china, and the tearings of laces and ſilks; who can foretell that the ſoup may be thin, and the fowls raw; that the coach may have loſt a wheel, and the chimney may fill the room with ſmoke? Who can order the ſpider not to build on the cieling, or the duſt not to fall on the ſideboard? A debtor

may

may give notice that he is unable to take up his bills: but who can foresee that his dinner shall be put off till he is unable to eat? that the stage-coach is arrived without the turkey, and that the sauce-boat has been dashed in pieces on the staircase?

Yet such are the vicissitudes which are made to excite the bitterness of resentment, while all that might be expected to provoke it, is tolerated with calmness; and, indeed, the philosophy of some persons is very remarkable in bearing every misfortune which they may happen to have brought upon themselves. I would, therefore, recommend, in the conclusion of this paper, that anger, which properly employed is a very noble passion, and in poetry rises almost to the sublime, should be no longer employed on trifles; and that it should be removed from the kitchen and out-houses to the drawing-room and parlour, where it may be restored to its pristine dignity, or moderated by *etiquette*. But as to those who are still indisposed to take this advice, and who love to fritter away their passions on brooms and brushes, saucepans and skillets, on burnt steaks, and watery custards; and who would sooner pardon a flaw in a character than a hole in a table-cloth; I would only recommend to them to be exceedingly thankful that they can never be without such misfortunes, while servants blunder, or cats leap. But it appears very inconsistent in many persons of this description to complain, at the same time that they feed on the luxury of complaint, and to declare that they are unhappy from the very causes which seem to afford them the greatest pleasure. Whatever other indulgence may be allowed, this wayward disposition certainly ought to be checked; nor ought they upon any account to be permitted to complain that they are exposed to laughter or pity, since one or other of these emotions is inseparable from the lot of all who are so happy as to experience none of the real calamities of life, and so miserable as to substitute petty vexations and ridiculous distresses.

History of a GHOST, *towards the latter End of the Reign of* LEWIS XIV.

THE reader may think as he pleases of this story; thus much however is certain, that, at the time, it attracted universal attention, was every where believed, and even got into print; and though some imposture was undoubtedly at bottom, yet at least it had this merit, that it was so nicely contrived as to render abortive all attempts to discover it, and even to elude all probable conjecture about it.

The little town of Salon, in Provence, which claims the honour of being the birth-place of the celebrated Nostradamus, was also, in April 1697, the first scene of action to the present history. A spectre, which many people held to be no other than the spirit of Nostradamus, appeared to a private man of this town, and caused him no small trouble. It began its address to him, by commanding him, on pain of death, to observe the most inviolable secrecy in regard of what he was about to deliver. This done, it ordered him to go to the Intendant of the province, and require, in its name, letters of recommendation, that should enable him, on his arrival at Versailles, to obtain a private audience of the King. "What thou art to say to the King," continued the apparition, "thou wilt not be informed of till the day of thy being at court, when I shall appear to thee again, and give thee full instructions. But forget not that thy life depends upon the secrecy which I enjoin thee on what has passed between us, towards every one, only not towards the Intendant." At these words the spirit vanished, leaving the poor man half dead with terror. Scarcely was he come a little to himself, than his wife entered the apartment where he was, perceived his uneasiness, and enquired after the cause. But the threat of the spectre was yet too much present to his mind, to let her draw a satisfactory answer from him. The repeated refusals of the husband did but serve to sharpen the curiosity of the wife; the poor man, for the sake of quietness, had at length the indiscretion to tell her all, even to the minutest particulars: and the moment he had finished his confession, paid for his weakness by the loss of his life. The wife, violently terrified at this unexpected catastrophe, persuaded herself, however, that what had happened to her husband might be merely the effect of an over-heated imagination, or some other accident; and thought it best, as well on her own account, as in regard to the memory of her deceased husband,

husband, to confide the secret of this event only to a few relations and intimate friends.

But another inhabitant of the town, having, shortly after, the same apparition, imparted the strange occurrence to his brother; and his imprudence was in like manner punished by a sudden death. And now, not only at Salon, but for more than twenty miles around, these two surprising deaths became the subject of general conversation.

The same ghost again appeared, after some days, to a Farrier, who lived only at the distance of a couple of houses* from the two that had so quickly died; and who, having learnt wisdom from the misfortune of his neighbours, did not delay one moment to repair to the Intendant. It cost him great trouble to get the private audience as ordered by the spectre, being treated by the Magistrate as a person not right in the head. "I easily conceive, so please your Excellency," replied the Farrier, who was a sensible man, and much respected as such at Salon, "that I must seem in your eyes to be playing an extremely ridiculous part; but if you would be pleased to order your sub-delegates to enter upon an examination into the hasty death of the two inhabitants of Salon, who received the same commission from the ghost as I; I flatter myself that your Excellency, before the week be out, will have me called."

In fact, François Michel, for that was the farrier's name, after information had been taken concerning the death of the two persons mentioned by him, was sent for again to the Intendant, who now listened to him with far greater attention than he had done before; then, giving him dispatches to Monsr. de Baobesieux, minister and secretary of state for Provence, and at the same time presenting him with money to defray his travelling expences, wished him a happy journey.

The Intendant, fearing left so young a minister as M. de Baobesieux might accuse him of too great credulity, and give occasion to the Court to make themselves merry at his expence; had inclosed with the dispatches, not only the records of the examinations taken by his sub-delegates at Salon, but also added the certificate of the Lieutenant-general de Justice, which was attested and subscribed by all the officers of the department.

Michel arrived at Versailles, and was not a little perplexed about what he should say to the Minister, as the spirit had not yet appeared to him again according to its promise. But, in that very night the spectre threw open the curtains of his bed, bid him take courage, and dictated to him, word for word, what he was to deliver to the Minister, and what to the King, and to them alone. "Many difficulties will be laid in thy way," added the ghost, "in obtaining this private audience; but beware of desisting from thy purpose, and of letting the secret be drawn from thee by the Minister or by any one else, as thou wouldst not fall dead upon the spot."

The Minister, as may easily be imagined, did his utmost to worm out the mystery: but the Farrier was firm, and kept silence, swore that his life was at stake, and at last concluded with these words: that he might not think that what he had to tell the King was all a mere farce, he need only mention to his Majesty, in his name, "that his Majesty, at the last hunting-party at Fontainebleau, had himself seen the spectre; that his horse took fright at it, and started aside; that his Majesty, as the apparition lasted only a moment, took it for a deception of sight, and therefore spoke of it to no one."

This last circumstance struck the Minister; and he now thought it his duty to acquaint the King of the Farrier's arrival at Versailles, and to give him an account of the wonderful tale he related. But how great was his surprise, when the Monarch, after a momentary silence, required to speak with the Farrier in private, and that immediately!

What passed during this extraordinary interview never transpired. All that is known is, that the spirit-seer, after having staid three or four days at Court, publicly took leave of the King, by his own permission, as he was setting out for the chace.

It was even asserted, that the Duc de Duras, captain of the guard in waiting, was heard to say aloud on the occasion: "Sire, if your Majesty had not expressly ordered me to bring this man to your presence, I should never have done it, for most assuredly he is a fool!"

The

* Might not perhaps this circumstance, properly seized, have conduced to trace out the affair?

The King answered, smiling: "Dear Doras, thus it is that men frequently judge falsely of their neighbour; he is a more sensible man than you and many others imagine."

This speech of the King's made great impression. People exerted all their ingenuity, but in vain, to decypher the purport of the conference between the Farrier and the King and the minister Baobefieux. The vulgar, always credulous, and consequently fond of the marvellous, took it into their heads, that the imposts which had been laid on by reason of the long and burdensome war, were the real motives of it, and drew from it happy omens of a speedy relief; but they, nevertheless, were continued till the peace.

The spirit-seer having thus taken leave of the King, returned to his province. He received money of the Minister, and a strict command never to mention any thing of the matter to any person, be he who he would. Roullet, one of the best artists of the time, drew and engraved the portrait of this Farrier. Copies are still existing in several collections of prints in Paris. That which the writer of this piece has seen, represented the visage of a man from about 35 to 40 years of age; an open countenance, rather pensive, and had what the French term *physionomie de caractere*. R——D.

Mr. Urban, *London, Jan.* 16.

As your Magazine is ever upon the alert to record the merit of departed worth, and rescue it from that oblivion which generally attends those characters whose inferior station precludes the enrolment of their merit in the annals of their country; I have yielded to the impulse of my feelings in soliciting the insertion of a biographical narrative of a dear and valued Brother—a Brother, Mr. Urban, whose signal conduct on the capture of Buenos Ayres stands recorded in the Official Report of that excellent officer General Beresford—whose private character was marked with every virtue which can ennoble the nature of man, and raise him to as high a degree of perfection, as his state may be said to be susceptible of. In a word, he was a youth

"In whom stern Courage with soft Virtue join'd
A faultless body and a blameless mind."

The object to whom I allude, was Captain George William Kennett, late of the Royal Engineers. He betrayed, in the early part of life, the infantine traits of that martial spirit and nobility of soul which are the sure indications of pre-eminence in a military career. The anxiety and solicitude of his parents to avail themselves of such indications, and to infil into his youthful breast every sublime precept of a moral tendency, was rewarded by the grateful reflection and intellectual satisfaction derived from that gratitude and filial affection which he invariably manifested towards them; from that enlarged mind—that softened heart—that generosity, justice, and probity, which were the springs of every action of his life; and from that science, skill, and zeal evinced in his military capacity, and to which General Beresford publicly paid a tribute.

On finishing his education under the praise-worthy and respected Dr. Valpy of Reading, he was, in the year 1796, admitted into the Royal Academy at Woolwich. With his accustomed assiduity and attention, he passed with rapidity through the various classes; and in the commencement of the following year, received a commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Artillery; this he relinquished towards its close, for a commission of similar rank in the Corps of Royal Engineers.

He was immediately ordered to the fortress of Gibraltar, where, for upwards of two years, he reaped the benefit of serving under Colonel Fyers, whose ability, experience, and skill, is sure to be reflected on those officers who have the good fortune to fall under his immediate command.

From thence he returned to England. But an eager desire of improving himself by a thorough knowledge of the practical duties of his profession, added to an earnest endeavour to serve his Country, impelled him to volunteer for the expedition which shortly after fitted out against Ferrol. On the failure of that expedition, he proceeded up the Mediterranean, and joined the army of the immortal Abercromby.

The eternal glory and honour acquired by that Army is universally acknowledged. It was the proudest boast of the soul of my ever-to-be-lamented Brother, that he participated in their dangers and exertions. He disembarked with the first body of the troops, and remained in the country until the final evacuation of Alexandria, in the spring of 1803. His conduct throughout the whole period uniformly met with

with the unqualified approbation of Major Bryce (the commanding Engineer), whose discrimination and eminent professional abilities are well known.

Soon after the arrival of that garrison in England, he was ordered to Athlone, where he continued to receive the approval, and merit the high opinion, of the officers under whom he served.

In 1804 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. Although at this moment he enjoyed that felicity which emanates from a beloved and respected society; although his situation was such, as to constitute a foundation for the beautiful and solid structure of contentment; yet, in his ideas, every circumstance, of however eligible a nature, must yield to the active duties of a person whose life is devoted to the service of his King and Country.

"A gen'rous ardour boil'd within his breast,
Eager of action, enemy of rest."

He exerted every nerve to accompany the Expedition under the command of Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham, destined against the Dutch Settlement at the Cape of Good Hope; and was gratified with the appointment of Second in the Engineer department.

The brilliant success of that expedition was followed by another against Buenos Ayres, under the orders of General Beresford and Sir Home Popham. In this, Sir David Baird was pleased to nominate him to the distinguished station of Commanding Engineer.

It was then that a field of action was opened to his talents—a field wherein the confidence reposed in him by his General (I may venture to assert with truth) was not disappointed—a field wherein he laboured assiduously to discharge his duty with honour to himself and satisfaction to all.

General Beresford deputed him to precede the army in the Narcissus frigate, in order to reconnoitre the Enemy's positions on the Plata, and obtain every possible information, previous to his (the General's) arrival. In this duty he acquitted himself with infinite credit.

On the arrival of General Beresford and his gallant little army, it was determined to direct their attempt against Buenos Ayres (the capital of the Spanish Provinces in that quarter of the globe). The army debarked near Point de Quilmes, and immediately proceeded to the village of Reduction, where they were met by the Enemy in far superior numbers, and consisting principally of cavalry. The British, led by a brave, able, and skilful General, braved and surmounted every difficulty.

"So much of zeal their Country's cause inspir'd;
So much a great example fir'd."—

They gallantly attacked the enemy; and victory, as usual, encircled their brows. The Spaniards fled with precipitation over the Rio de Cheulo, and destroyed the bridge to secure their retreat. On the following morning my brother reported the Enemy's position, his probable strength, and the total want of cover, to protect the British from the fire of the Enemy on the opposite bank. The General, with his customary ability, immediately instituted a successful mode of attack. The Spaniards then retired to the City, and capitulated.

In testimony of his approbation, General Beresford returned my brother thanks in General Orders; acknowledged (in his report to the Secretary of State) the intelligence and zeal which he manifested; and, as a further mark of his approbation, he appointed him his Military Secretary. In this capacity, the dear and excellent youth endeavoured to conciliate the affections of the inhabitants, and exercised those nameless acts which may be termed its auxiliaries.

Notwithstanding the host of troops brought by the Spanish General Liniers from the opposite side of the Plata, for the purpose of attempting the re-capture of the City, and also of the complete insurrection of the inhabitants; yet every thing that could be expected from exertions at once noble and heroic, would doubtless have been achieved by the British arms: but the state of the weather and roads absolutely prevented the operations of General Beresford, and paved the way to the loss of a conquest, obtained by 1500 men in the worst season of the year—in defiance of comparative myriads of troops—and of a City containing 70 000 inhabitants, unanimously averse to the government of a nation whom they deemed heretics in Religion, and whose principles and politics they were taught to consider as erroneous or sinister.

On the morning of the 12th of August, General Beresford drew up his men in the great square of the City, and

and offered the Enemy battle; but the leſſon they had received but a few weeks before, operated too ſtrongly on their minds, and left an indelible impreſſion of the proud valour and invincible intrepidity of their challengers. No; their ignoble ſouls preferred the deſpicable and diſhonourable warfare of firing from windows and tops of houſes. General Beresford, under ſuch circumſtances, and devoid of every probable object of ſucceſs by either offenſive or defenſive operations, had no other reſource than capitulation. After his reſolution was taken, and meaſures adopted for carrying it into effect, how great and deplorable an affliction! how doubly painful it is to experience a loſs! Almoſt at the very inſtant of a ceſſation of hoſtilities, a ſhot diſcharged from a neighbouring window, carried in its flight the fate of my unfortunate relative. He received it in his breaſt; fell into the arms of his General; ſtruggled for a few moments, and reſigned his breath.

"Life at length forſook his heaving heart, [depart."
Loth from ſo ſweet a manſion to

Thus fell this excellent character, in the prime of life, the full vigour of health, in the high road to honour and preferment; maſter of every accompliſhment, and poſſeſſed of every divine attribute; whoſe affable manners, mildneſs of diſpoſition, and general philanthropy, procured him the love and eſteem of all ranks of ſociety: and whoſe courage, ſcience, and ability, commanded the reſpect and admiration of his brethren in arms.

Some author has advanced, that "no man can be great in his public character, who is not good in his private one." Could the world have perceived the deep afflictions of the family—could the ſentiments of the heart, and the feelings of the ſoul, be legible in the countenance! then, indeed, a ſure and certain teſt would ſtill exiſt of the very ſuperior excellence of our loſt relative.

A ſincerely afflicted brother finds a momentary conſolation in this ſmall tribute of affection to the memory of a dear and deeply-lamented friend.

Yours, &c. HENRY KENNETT.

Mr. URBAN, *Wolverhampton, Jan.* 12.

BE pleaſed to inform Antiphona (LXXVII. 1107), that, although *I am an advocate* for the ſupernatural cure of Winefrid White; and that though I can ſee no greater impropriety in Chriſt's working a miracle at the requeſt of his Bleſſed Mother *now*, than when he wrought that of changing water into wine, through the ſame inducement, at Cana in Galilee (John ii. 3); finally, that though, in my opinion, the ſuppoſition of our wants and requeſts being known to the Bleſſed Spirits, no more implies their omniſcience, than the admiſſion of their knowing when ſinners are converted implies it, (ſee Luke xv. 7); nevertheleſs that I *do not defend* the miraculous legend which he or ſhe (Antiphona) has detailed, as appears by my pamphlet (p. 8, 3d edit.) and that I do not acknowledge this legend to be "the tradition of the Church of Rome;" although it has incautiouſly been admitted into the Sarum Breviary. The reaſon of this difference is, that for the former fact I have the teſtimony of my own eyes, and of the eyes of hundreds of other people; while for the latter I have only the unauthenticated account of Robert of Shrewſbury.

In a word, Sir, it appears to me that, if Antiphona wiſhes to attack my "Authentic Documents concerning the miraculous cure of Winefrid White" with any effect, it is incumbent on him or her to prove one of theſe three things: that Winefrid White was not afflicted during three years with that dreadful malady, an enlargement of the vertebræ and a paralytic affection, which baffled the ſkill of her phyſician and her ſurgeon, and gradually reduced her to the moſt wretched ſtate of debility and ſuffering that a human creature can well be ſuppoſed to exiſt in;—or elſe, that ſhe was not *ſuddenly* and *perfectly* cured of all her dreadful maladies, and reſtored to the perfect uſe of her limbs, on June 28, 1805, by once bathing at Holywell; and that ſhe has not continued perfectly well and active in her limbs, ſo as to be able to walk, run, and work, as well as moſt young women of her age, from the aforeſaid day down to the preſent date;—or, laſtly, that ſuch an *inſtantaneous*, *perfect*, and *laſting* cure of an *aſcertained*, *inveterate*, and *terrible* diſorder, has been known to have taken place in ſome former inſtance, and can rationally be ſuppoſed to have taken place in the preſent inſtance, by a ſingle immerſion into cold water, or by the faſcination of a warm imagination? Yours, &c. J. MILNER.

P. S.

P. S. I should suppose that the Urns described by your Correspondent Alfred Hadfield (p. 1097), from the circumstance of their falling to dust on being exposed to the air (which argues that they were not baked in an oven, but barely hardened in the sun), were *British*, not *Roman* Urns. Having seen several of the former, accompanied with mis-shapen beads and other rude ornaments, dug out of the British barrows in Dorsetshire, I have uniformly found them to answer the description of your Correspondent; whilst those which I have seen dug up close to the Roman City of Winchester, and which are proved to be Roman by the fibulæ, coins, &c. accompanying them*, are of the most durable composition, as well as of the most elegant shape that can well be imagined, greatly surpassing the best sort of Wedgewood's black ware. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Stamford, Jan.* 1.

THE parish of Edenham in Lincolnshire comprizes the townships of Edenham, Grimsthorpe, Elthorpe, and Scottlethorpe; and the site and demesnes of the Abbey of Vaudey, or *de Valle Dei*. The whole parish contains about 6424 acres of land; the whole of which, except about 160 acres, is the property of his grace the Duke of Ancaster.

The village of Edenham is situate about eleven miles North from Stamford, and three miles West from Bourne.

The Parish Church, situate in Edenham, was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Vaudey; and is now a perpetual curacy in the donation of the Duke of Ancaster, who is Impropriator of the parish, and proprietor of the Church-yard.

The Church, dedicated to St. Michael (a South-West View of which is engraved in *Plate II.*) consists of a Nave, with North and South Aisles, a handsome square Tower at the West end, and a Chancel at the East end of the Nave, and a South entrance Porch. The length of the Tower is 18 feet, of the Nave 71, and of the Chancel 36 feet; total 125 feet. The length of the North Aile is 75 feet, of the South Aile 65 feet 6 inches. The breadth of the Nave is 19 feet, and of each of the Ailes 13 feet 6 inches; total breadth 46 feet. And the breadth of the Chancel is 18 feet. The Ailes are each divided from the Nave by four arches; and a smaller arch, or doorway, separates the North Aile from the Chancel. The arch which separates the Chancel from the Nave is circular, with round mouldings; that which separates the Nave from the Tower lofty and pointed. The arches between the South Aile and Nave are pointed, deeply moulded, and supported by clustered columns, the smaller shafts of which are completely relieved from the main supports. The arches which separate the North Aile from the Nave are pointed; but, as well as the columns which support them, are of workmanship plainer than, and inferior to the others.

The Font, which is circular, is surrounded by eight attached columns, with ornamented capitals supporting small arches; and seems (as indeed Fonts generally are) more antient than any other part of the Church.

In the front of the Porch are two antient shields, on one of which may be traced, crusilé botoné fitché, a lion rampant sinister; and on the other, seme of fleurs de lis, a lion rampant, *Beaumont*; impaling three garbs, *Comyn*.

The parapet walls of the South Aile and Porch are ornamented with a Frieze, composed of square compartments with quatrefoils and various other fanciful devices.

The Tower and some part of the Church seem to be of the time of Henry VI; the residue of an earlier date. The West door of entrance to the Church through the Tower is a flat pointed arch, with quatrefoils in the groins.

There is on the floor of the South Aile a blue marble (which seems to have been one of the sides of an old tomb) ornamented with plain shields in quatrefoils; and there are several other large stones on the floor, from which brasses with effigies and inscriptions seem to have been torn away.

The Pews, apparently coæval with the Tower, are of oak, open at the ends, perforated in the form of quatrefoils at the sides, and ornamented with carving of pointed arches at the ends.

In the Church-yard are remains of several antient tombs. One, a stone in

* See an engraving of these in the Vetusta Monumenta of the Society of Antiquaries, Vol. II.

in the form of a wedge, at the North door, very old, is the recumbent figure of a lady reſting her head on a cuſhion; with her hands cloſped in the attitude of prayer. Another on the South ſide of the Church, at the Eaſt end of the South Aile, is an altar-tomb of ſtone, divided, in the front, into four compartments, which are ſeparated by crocketed pinnacles, and each compartment decorated with rich and fanciful tracery, incloſing a ſhield of arms. The firſt and ſecond ſhields have a feſſe charged with three croſſes botoné; the third has a bend between ſix martlets; and the charge upon the fourth is nearly effaced, but appears, by an Harleian Manuſcript, No. 6829, to have been, quarterly, 1 and 4 a chief indented, *Neville*; 2 and 3, three dolphins naiant, *Simeon*. On the tomb are the recumbent figures of a man in armour and his wife at his right ſide. His feet reſt on a monkey. She is ſupported at the head by angels, has a canopy over her, and monks in cowls at her feet. This, in the Harleian MS. No. 6829, is ſaid to be for a Neville of Grimſthorpe and his wife; but it is more probable it was for a Simeon who married the heir-general of Neville.

Poſſibly theſe tombs were removed out of the Church, at the time when a part of it was rebuilt. I do not think they were originally deſigned eſpecially the beautiful one for Simeon and his wife, to be expoſed to the weather, and a thouſand accidents and miſchievous ſports, in the church-yard.

At the Eaſt end of the North Aile are two tablets of black marble bordered with military and naval trophies; at the top of which, within a garter, ſurmounted by an Earl's coronet, is a ſhield of 25 coats, *viz.*

1. Argent, three battering-rams, barways, in pale, proper, armed and garniſhed Azure; *Bertie*.

2. Or, fretté Azure; *Willoughby*.

3. Ermine, five chevronels Gules, on a canton of the ſecond a lion paſſant Or; *Orreby*.

4. Gules, a croſs moline Argent; *Beck*.

5. Gules, croſilé fitché and three round buckles Or; *Ruſceline*.

6. Sable, a croſs ingrailed Or; *Ufford*.

7. Argent, three pallets vavé, Gules; *Faloines*.

8. Sable, a maunch Or.

9. Argent, a chief indented Azure; *Glanville*.

10. Lozengy, Or and Sable.

11. Per pale, Azure and Gules, a lion rampant Argent.

12. Barry of eight, Or and Gules.

13. Argent, a chief Azure.

14. Gules, a lion rampant Or, a creſcent for difference Argent.

15. Azure, three garbs Or; *Cyvelioc Earl of Cheſter*.

16. Azure, a wolf's head erafed Argent; *Lupus Earl of Cheſter*.

17. Chequé, Or and Azure.

18. Per pale Or and Vert, a lion rampant Gules.

19. Or, three chevronels Gules, a label of three points Azure.

20. Sable, three garbs Argent.

21. Sable, fretté Or.

22. Or, a lion rampant double-tailed Sable.

23. Gules, a feſſe dancette, between ſix croſſes moline Or.

24. Barry of ſix, Ermine and Gules, three creſcents Sable.

25. Quarterly, Gules and Or, in the dexter a mullet Argent; *Vere*.

On one ſide are the ſame quarterings with the addition of . . . . . on a chief Argent, a lion paſſant Gules, within a garter ſurmounted by an Earl's coronet.

On the other ſide *Bertie*, *Beke*, *Ufford*, and *Vere*, quarterly, with an inefcutcheon, quarterly, Argent and Gules; in the firſt and fourth quarters a fret Or; over all a feſſe Azure, *Norreys of Rycote*, within a garter, ſurmounted by an Earl's coronet.

At the bottom, quarterly, 1. *Bertie*, 2 *Vere*, 3. *Ufford*, 4. *Beke*, 5. *Willoughby*, 6. quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Gules a lion rampant Or: 2d and 3d Sable, a fret Or; all within a garter, and ſurmounted by an Earl's coronet.

On the firſt tablet is the following inſcription:

"Hic jacet Robertus Bertie, filius Peregrini (Baronis de Willughby, Beck, & Ereſby, regnante Elizabethâ in Daniam primo Legati, Anglorum deinde per Belgium militantium Generalis, copiis demum auxiliaribus Henrico Galliæ Quarto ſubmiſſis Præfecti) qui auctis ipſe cumulatiſq. Honoribus, Comes de Lindſey, Baro de Willughby, Beck, & Ereſby, Magnus Angliæ Hæreditario-Camerarius, Georgiani Ordinis Eques nobiliſſimus, Carolo Primo à Conſiliis ſanctioribus, Conſtabularii Magni poteſtate ſemel functus,

tus, Admiralli authoritate iteratò insignitus, postremò cum pro fide suâ & fortitudine singulari nupero civili bello exercitui regio Dux præesset, mortem acceptus ultra illa honoratissimæ vitæ decora illustrem, Prælio de Edgehill, fatoq. tanti viri noto, in causâ sanctissimâ Imperio Supremo victor gloriosè occubuit, anno ætatis 60, Christi 1642. E longo prudentique rerum usu, multa illi experientia, oris dignitas quæ Procerem fateretur, eòsque præ se ferret titulos qui nunc leguntur. Tot licet nominibus præfulgenti alia adfuit claritudo è sobole non minus numerosâ, quam ex Elizabethâ Baronis Montacuti de Boughton filiâ liberos tredecim suscepit: Montacutum, Rogerum, Peregrinum, Franciscum, Robertum, Henricum, Verum, & Edvardum; Catharinam, Elizabetham, Annam, Sophiam, & Mariam."

On the second tablet:

"H. S. E. Montacutus filius Roberti, Comes de Lindsey, Baro de Willughby, Beck, & Eresby, præcelsus Angliæ Camerarius, Carolo Primo ab interio Cubiculo, et Satellitij Regij Præfectus, Carolis utrisq. à Consiliis secretioribus, Ordinis Periscelidis Eques illustris. Uxorem primam duxit Martham Gulielmi Cockain Equitis filiam, Comitis de Holderneſſe viduam, è quâ suscepit liberos: Robertum (nunc Comitem de Lindsey, &c.) Peregrinum, Ricardum, Verum, Carolum, Elizabetham, Bridgettam, & Catharinam. Altera illi conjux Bridgetta Wray, Baroniſſa Norreys de Rycot, honoratissima Edvardi Sackvill vidua, è quâ genuit Jacobum Baronem Norreys (aliam Familiæ suæ nobilitatem), Edvardum, Henricum, et Mariam. Istâ sobole propagavit familiam, quam virtute multiplici illustravit, candore & humanitate præcipuus, vultus suavitate & gestuum moderatione summus decorus, comitate generosâ magnificè affabilis, Consiliarius prudentissimus; in prælio de Edghill fortitudine spectabilis piâ, cum Imperatorem Patrem lethaliter prostratum objectu corporis sui diutissimè protegeret interritus. Fide erga Principes optimos inconcussâ, qui Caroli Primi funestissimas exequias, quatuor procerum unus, inter ipsam furentis Tyrannidis sævitiam, ad tumulum prosecutus est, suo pietatis officio damnare ausus potenter rebelles. Obiit 25° Julii, anno æræ Christ. 1666, ætatis suæ 59; et sub hoc marmore cum patre Roberto & Martha conjuge unà requiescit. Avi Parentumque honoratissimæ memoriæ filij quatuor, Peregrinus, Ricardus, Verus, & Carolus, supremi testamenti curatores, mœrentes posuerunt."

Near the last is a mural tablet of white marble. Arms, quarterly, 1. *Bertie*, 2. *Willoughby*, 3. *Ufford*, 4. *Vere*. Creſt, a Saracen's head proper, ducally crowned Or. And the following inscription:

"To the memory of Richard Bertie, who, being honourable by his noble parentage, made himself more so by his noble actions. He was grandchild of that heroick and renown'd Robert, and third son of Montague, both Earls of Lindsey, and Hereditary Lord Greate Chamberlains of England. His actions were these: In Forreine parts he attended upon his then Royal Highneſſe, now K. James II. and Mareschall de Turenne att the sieges of Mouzon a° 1653, and Laundrecy a° 1655; in both which he shewed an undoubted courage in two desperate attacks. His employm.ts at home were: hee served K. Charles the IId in the command of Captain of Horse both in England and Ireland, as he did also the present King James the II. against the Invasion and Rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth in the West. He was a person of unblemish'd integrity, both to Church and State; of signall loyalty to his two Sovereigns, hospitality to his neighbours, and obliging candour to all men. To whose irreparable losse on the 19th of January a° D'ni 1686, and 50th of his unmarry'd life, the hon'ble Peregrine Bertie, his second brother, sole executor and constant companion in his travayles abroad, and in his entire affection at home, hath, as the last testimoniall of his neverdying love, erected this monument."

On the South side of the Chancel is a monument more than 17 feet high, of white marble veined with blue; at the top of which are the arms of *Bertie*, *Willoughby*, *Beke*, *Ufford*, *Vere*, and a lion rampant quarterly with an inescutcheon charged with a maunch, and on a border eight pair of lions' jambes saltire-ways; an Earl's coronet; supporters, on the dexter, a Frier, with staff and beads; on the sinister, a Savage wreathed about the temples and middle Motto, *Loyauté me oblige*. On a pedestal in front about four feet high stands a sarcophagus, of dark variegated marble; and above the sarcophagus, in the back ground, are seven busts, inscribed, Eliz. Lady Lindsey, Robert Earl of Lindsey, Arabella Lady Rivers, Hon. Peregrine Bertie, Hon. Norreys Bertie, Hon. Philip Bertie, Hon. Albemarle Bertie. And on the front of the pedestal below, the following inscription:

"Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby, eldest son of Montague by his first wife the Countess of Holderneſſe, succeeded his Father in his hereditary honours of Earl of Lindsey,

Lindsey, and Lord Great Chamberlain of England, July the 25th, 1666; and was made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of this County in his room, and one of his Majesties Most Honourable Privy Council, and sometime one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber. He had the honour to be continued in the former stations in the succeeding reigns, till he thought fitt to resign the first in behalf of his son, then Lord Willoughby of Eresby. He died May 9th, 1701, aged about 70 years. This noble Earl was three times married; first to Mrs. Mary Massingberd, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Massingberd, of London, merchant: by her he had only one daughter named Arabella, who was second wife to Thomas Earl Rivers; after whose decease she lived in the state of widowhood, and dying without a will the 28th day of February, 1716, aged about 50 years, a considerable personal estate fell to her four half brothers, who survived her.—— His second wife was Elizabeth, sole surviving issue of Philip Lord Wharton, by his first wife daughter and heir of Sir Rowland Wandsford, Attorney General of the Court of Wards, by whom he had five sons. The eldest was Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby, who succeeded his father, and was afterwards created Marquis of Lindsey and Duke of Ancaster. The second was the Right Honourable Peregrine Bertie, Vice Chamberlain to King William and Queen Anne, and one of their Majesties Most Honourable Privy Council; he usually served in Parliament for the Corporation of Boston, where he was chose seven times, and once for Truro in Cornwall. In November, 1706, the Queen made him one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. He was generally esteemed and beloved; and his relations and friends had a very great loss of him by an apoplexy the 10th day of July, 1711; he died unmarried, aged about 48 years. The third was Philip, who was Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to Queen Mary, and Auditor of the Dutchy of Cornwall. In the year 1694 he was chose Member of Parliament for the town of Stamford. He married Elizabeth a daughter of the Earl of Meath, who was relict of Sir Philip Coot, by whom he had no issue, and died the 15th of April, 1728, aged about 64 years. The fourth was Norreys, who was brought up in the Sea service, and made several voyages as volunteer on board his Majesty's Ships of War before the Revolution. Soon after it, he was made Guidon of the Guards, and served the two first campaigns of that war with the troops in Flanders; but the troop staying at home the third year, he went a Volunteer, on board the grand fleet commanded by Admiral Russel, and was made second lieutenant of the Suffolk. While the ship lay at Dartmouth, he fell ill of a malignant fever, and died there August the 27th, 1691, aged about 25 years.—— His third wife was Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Pope Earl of Downe in Ireland, relict of sir Harry Lee, of Ditchley, in the county of Oxford; by her he had one daughter named Elizabeth, who died in the seventh year of her age, and one son named Charles, who acted for his brother, the Earl of Litchfield, in the command of Woodstock Park, and was chose Member of Parliament for New Woodstock, in the year 1703. His first wife was an heiress, widow of Nicholas Newcomen, Esq.; his second was Mrs. Marshall; but, having no issue by either, he left his estate to his great nephew Lord Albemarle Bertie, second son of the present Duke of Ancaster. He lies buried at Theddlethorpe, by his first wife, where there is a monument erected to them; all the rest are buried here. The fifth son of Robert Earl of Lindsey, by his second wife, was the honourable Albemarle Bertie, who erected this monument in the year 1738."

Against the North wall of the Chancel, and opposite to the last, is a costly monument of marble near 20 feet high, having in the back ground a pediment supported by two Corinthian columns, above which are the arms, viz, *Bertie, Willoughby, Beke, Ufford, Vere,* and *Wandesford,* quarterly, on an inescutcheon, three eaglets displayed in fesse, *Wynne,* impaled with a chevron between three leopards' faces, *Farrington:* a ducal coronet, and supporters, and motto as before. Under the pediment are flowers in festoon. On a pedestal, with a circular front, near six feet from the ground, is the effigies of the first Duke of Ancaster, standing, in a Roman dress, with a baton in his right hand. And on the front of the pedestal is inscribed, "*L. I. Scheemaeckers et H. Cheere invent. & fecit.*"

And beneath:

"In a vault under this place lies the body of that late most noble prince Robert Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, Baron Willoughby, Beck, and Eresby, and Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England. He was son of Robert Earl of Lindsey by Elizabeth his second wife, the only surviving issue of Philip Lord Wharton by his first wife Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Sir Rowland Wandsford, of the County of York, Knight. His first wife was Mary daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Wynne, of Gwydder, in the County of Carnarvon,

Carnarvon, Bart.; by whom he had two ſons, Robert Lord Willoughby, who died under age in his travels at Wolfenbuttle, and Peregrine now duke of Ancaſter and Keſteven, &c.; and three daughters, the Honourable Ladies Elizabeth, Eleanora, and Mary, who died young. His ſecond wife was Albinia eldeſt daughter of Lieutenant-general Farrington; by whom he had iſſue five ſons and one daughter: the Honourable Lords Vere, Montagu, Norris (dyed an infant), Thomas, Robert, and Lady Louiſa. In the reign of King William the IIIrd, he was called up by writ from the Lower Houſe of Parliament, as Lord Willoughby of Ereſby, and was ſeveral years Chancellour of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Lincoln, City of Lincoln, and County of the ſaid City, and one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council. Her Majeſty Queen Anne created him Marqueſs of Lindſey the 29th of December, 1706, and continued him in her Council, and in the ſame honourable employments in this County, during her reign. He had alſo the honour to ſerve his Majeſty King George the Firſt in the ſame honourable ſtations; and was, July the firſt, 1715, created by him Duke of Ancaſter and Keſteven. He always firmly adhered to the Church of England as by law eſtabliſhed, was an equal aſſertor of the rights of the Crown, and the liberties of the People; and, when Parliaments were up, reſided in this County, where he lived hoſpitably, and had a good intereſt. He was born the 20th of October, 1660, and dyed the 26th of July, 1723. This monument was erected by his Grace's Truſtees in the year of our Lord 1728, according to the power given them by his Will."

Againſt the ſame North wall of the Chancel, and Eaſtward from the laſt monument, is another monument conſiſting of a pedeſtal of white marble, on which is the effigies of the ſecond Duke of Ancaſter, in a Roman dreſs, leaning againſt an urn; and beneath the urn a medallion, on which is a buſt of his Ducheſs: in the back ground a pyramid of dark-colored marble, on which are the arms of *Bertie*, *Wynne*, *Ufford*, and *Willoughby*, quarterly, with an eſcutcheon, Or, a ſhield within an orle of martlets Sable, for *Brownlow*, and with coronet, ſupporters, and motto: the whole about fifteen feet high. On the front of the pedeſtal is this inſcription.

"This monument is erected to the memory of Peregrine late Duke of Ancaſter and Keſteven, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, who died Jan. 1ſt, 1741, aged 55 years; and of Jane his Ducheſs, who was one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Sir John Brownlow, late of Belton in the county of Lincoln, bart.; by whom he left three ſons and four daughters, Peregrine now duke of Ancaſter and Keſteven, Lord Great Chamberlain of England; Lord Albemarle; Lord Brownlow; Lady Mary, Lady Albina, Lady Jane, and Lady Carolina Bertie."

On the South ſide of the Chancel, oppoſite to the laſt monument, is another of white marble veined, on which about ſix feet from the ground are repreſented the third Duke of Ancaſter, ſeated, in his robes, reſting his right hand on a medallion, on which is the buſt of his Ducheſs, and holding a coronet in his left hand; and the fourth Duke of Ancaſter in a Roman dreſs, with a baton in his hand, ſtanding at the right hand of his Father. In the front the arms, coronet, creſt, ſupporters, and motto of Bertie Duke of Ancaſter. On a marble terminating in a pointed arch in the back ground is a medallion with a buſt of the eldeſt ſon of the third Duke, and above it an urn. And on two braſs tablets in the front are the following Inſcriptions:

"To the memory of the moſt noble Prince Peregrine Bertie, third Duke of Ancaſter and Keſteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindſey, Baron Willoughby, Beck, and Ereſby, Lord Great Chamberlain of England by inheritance, Maſter of the Horſe to King George the Third, one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Lincoln, Recorder of Boſton, and keeper of Waltham Foreſt in the ſame County.—His Grace firſt married on the 22d of May, 1735, Elizabeth daughter and ſole heireſs of William Blundell of Baſingſtoke, in the county of Southampton, Eſq. relict of Sir Charles Gunter Nichol, Knight of the Bath; who having died without iſſue in December 1743, he married November 27th, 1750, Mary daughter of Thomas Panton of Newmarket in the county of Cambridge, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue, 1. Lady Mary-Catharine, who was born April 14th, 1754, and died at Briſtol April 19th, 1767; 2. Peregrine Thomas Marquis and Earl of Lindſey, who was born May 21ſt, 1755, and died December 12th, 1758; 3. Lord Robert afterward Marquis and Earl of Lindſey, who was born October 17th, 1756, and ſucceeded his Father Auguſt 12th, 1778; 4. Lord ..... who was born September 14th, 1759, and died the ſame day; 5. Lady

5. Lady Priſcilla-Barbara-Elizabeth, now Baroneſs Willoughby of Eresby, who was born February 14th, 1761, and married February 23rd, 1779, to Peter Burrell, of Beckenham, in the County of Kent, Eſq. now ſir Peter Burrell, Knight, Deputy Great Chamberlain of England; by whom ſhe hath iſſue, the Honourable Peter-Robert Burrell, born March 1782; 6. Lady Georgina-Charlotta, born Auguſt 7th, 1764. His Grace having raiſed a regiment of foot for his Majeſty's ſervice during the Rebellion in Scotland in the year 1745, was promoted to the rank of a General in the Army. This noble Duke ever ſhewed the moſt unequivocal and zealous attachment to the illuſtrious Family now on the Throne of theſe Kingdoms, the moſt patriotick concern for the preſervation of our happy Conſtitution, and the moſt attentive regard to the particular intereſts of that County over which he preſided, and in which, during the receſs of Parliament, he lived with hoſpitable magnificence and liberality. His Grace's death was occaſioned by a lingering bilious diſorder: and, having for many days foreſeen his approaching diſſolution, he took leave of his diſconſolate family and afflicted friends, by a moſt affectionate and ſolemn farewell. He quitted this world with philoſophick tranquillity, and reſigned his ſoul to God with the ſure and ſtedfaſt hope of a moſt ſincere Chriſtian. He died at Grimſthorpe, Auguſt 12th, 1778, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age; and was ſucceeded in titles and eſtate by his only ſurviving ſon."

"To the memory of the moſt noble prince, Robert Bertie, fourth Duke of Ancaſter and Keſteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindſey, Baron Willoughby, Beck, and Eresby, Lord Great Chamberlain of England by inheritance, one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Lincoln. Quickneſs and clearneſs of apprehenſion, aided by a memory moſt happily retentive, guided by ſuch diſcernment as ordinary men derive from long repeated obſervation, and fired by an ambitious deſire of real glory, ſecured and facilitated to this excellent young Nobleman the acquiſition of every accompliſhment, either ſuited to that exalted ſtation for which he was born, or conducive to his improvement in that moſt honourable profeſſion in which he choſe to follow the ſplendid example of his renowned anceſtors. Indefatigable in this glorious purſuit, he viſited foreign, but chiefly Northern climes; and with a deep-rooted ſcorn for all the refinements of enervating luxury, he gloried in the character of a hardy Briton, and enriched it with the ſtudy and obſervation of the moſt celebrated military eſtabliſhments. But ſoon the troubles ariſen in the Weſtern hemiſphere ſuggeſted opportunities of inſtruction better ſuited to the activity of his genius: nor were his loyalty and patriotiſm reſtrained by the anxious apprehenſions of the tendereſt Parents, or the earneſt intreaties of thoſe noble Relations, who ſaw in him their preſent boaſt, delight, and hope, their future comfort, protection, and glory. He went over as a Volunteer to North America in the twenty-firſt year of his age, and eagerly embraced every opportunity of diſtinguiſhing himſelf by the moſt ſpirited and dauntleſs exertions, in the ſervice of his King and Country, by ſea as well as by land. During his ſecond campaign he received the melancholy tidings of his noble Father's deceaſe. On his return he ſurpaſſed the moſt ſanguine expectations of his friends, his family, and his country. In his perſon manly gracefulneſs was united to natural dignity; his manners were elegant without affectation, his affability was the genuine fruit of univerſal benevolence, and by the eminent goodneſs of his heart he ſhone with peculiar luſtre in the ſeveral relations of Son, Brother, and Friend. But it pleaſed God to give an awful demonſtration of the inſtability of human bliſs, and to ſnatch away this object of general admiration, by a malignant fever, of which he died, unmarried, in the twenty-third year of his age, on the 8th of July, 1779: only eleven months after he ſucceeded to the hereditary honours of his family."

C. Harris, London, fecit.

The Harleian MS. above referred to, notices the following arms in the windows of Edenham church, which are now loſt.

In the Eaſt window; Barry of ſix, Or and Azure, a bend Gules, *Gant.* Azure, ſemé of fleurs des-lis, a lion rampant Or, *Beaumont.*

In a North window; Azure, a bend between ſix martlets Argent, *Lutterell.* Argent, three dolphins naiant Sable, *Simeon.*

In an upper South window the arms of *Beaumont* repeated. T. B.

Architectural Innovation.
No CXVII.

I REQUEST that it may ever be kept in memory that my ſtrictures lead directly to thoſe Innovations done on our Public Antient Structures which no man, or body of men, can truly call their own*; ſtructures that are in a manner committed

* I do not at this time allude to thoſe Antiquities purchaſed by ſale of eſtates, &c. by

by the Nation at large to the immediate care and protection of particular individuals as a truſt the moſt ſacred; then, ſurely, it is wrong in thoſe ſo truſted to ſet aſide the ſolemn obligation, by perpetrating on their walls each experimental diſfigurement and unreſtrained havock under the direction of foreigners as well as natives. But the hour is at hand, when an account will be required for all the long liſt of architectural depredations, vulgarly called *improvements*; and plunder, vulgarly called *ſpeculation*, in the value of lead, timber, ſtone, &c. &c.

At this moment a trembling account is about to be ſcanned, and adjudged. Certain Northern "blanks in the air," in "elegiac" ſtrains*, cry aloud for retribution; and each body of "delegated guardians of our Antiquities" ſtand in fearful ſuſpence for the dreaded event! Fair fame and conſolation go with that heart who has ſet this engine of enquiry, this barrier to Antiquarian devaſtations, at iſſue! May his ſucceſs be equal to his patriotic endeavours! My wiſhes, as my hopes, turn on the moſt ſanguine expectancy; and I wait the event.

GUILDHALL, LONDON.

Concluded from vol. LXVII. p. 1213.

Interior of the Porch. Extremely perfect; and a moſt beautiful introduction to the Hall it certainly is. The length is portioned into two diviſions, by columns ſupporting groins, with rich boſſes, &c. Each diviſion has three compartments, with pointed heads, turns, and tracery, filling up the principal arches of the diviſions.

Interior of the Hall. Length 154 feet, width 52 feet. The length has eight diviſions, made by cluſters of columns; and to each diviſion, in the upright, is a ſtone ſeat of continuation, dado with compartments and tracery (among which, in certain ſituations, are door-ways and windows), ſtring, or firſt entablature, grand window (in ſome ſituations other decorations take place), and ſecond entablature. So far exiſt the remains of the original upright; its continuation ſhewed, no doubt, an open-worked timber roof (in manner like Weſtminſter Hall), and which was conſumed in the great fire. A repair ſoon took place, which next occurs in the preſent elevation; that is, a general entablature and double piers and windows with circular heads; theſe objects are regularly ſet over the antient diviſions below, the whole covered by a flat panneled cieling, three pannels in width and ſixteen in length. This attic ſtory then is plain to a degree; neither applicable to the ſituation, or to the ſtyle of an interior, the finiſh of which could not be perfect without an open-worked roof as aforeſaid.

The embelliſhments in the dado give three compartments; the centre ditto principal, within which are three ſmaller compartments with pointed head, turns, &c. On each ſide of the grand window are compartments, in uniſon with thoſe in the dado. The window itſelf is lofty, and has its height in two tiers; the lower ditto, pointed heads, with turns; and the upper ditto, the general head of the window, with turns, tracery, &c. The two entablatures in their friezes have an infinite number of ſmall blockings, compoſed of human heads, ſhields of arms, ornaments, &c. To the cluſter of columns are rich baſes and ornamented capitals; and on them, we may preſume, the deſtroyed timbers for the roof once took their ſpringings; but now Wrenian ſhields of arms with prepoſterous embelliſhments uſurp their ſituations.

South ſide of the Hall. Firſt diviſion (from the Eaſt). The Huſſings (or more probably a grand flight of ſteps covered by ſaid Huſſings), riſing ſome feet from the pavement, unavoidably cauſed the firſt entablature to be ſet as high as the top of the firſt tier of the grand window. Below this entablature are ſplendid canopies to ſix niches; the reſt of the work of theſe niches wainſcoted out by Corinthian fluted pilaſters and panneling. Second diviſion. Dado complete; (as, in general, are all the reſt, with the two entablatures;) grand window ditto. Third diviſion. The work in centre of dado cut away, to bring in a modern door-way; occaſional door-way complete: grand window ſtopped up. Fourth diviſion, complete; no grand window; in lieu, fine compartments and tracery. Fifth diviſion: grand door-way from the porch occurs; over it, in lieu of grand window, compartments and tracery: the work broke into for the puſhing out a modern muſic *gallery*. Sixth diviſion. Complete; and ſimilar to fourth ditto. Seventh diviſion. Window in dado ſtopped up. Great window ditto.

Eighth

* See our Poetical department, p. 63.

Eighth division. Window in dado stopped up. Grand window ditto.

North side. First division, (from the East). Same embellishments as ditto on South side. Grand window broke into for a door-way, &c. Second division. Intirely broke into by the modern monument of the late Lord Chatham. As this design is confessedly on the Roman model, and the dress of the statue in the costume of a Roman Senator, why, in the name of consistency, inclose the whole performance within a large pointed arch, which arch is run in among some particles left of the old work; rendering the thing quite ludicrous: and it may also be asked, why erect a sepulchral object in a place devoted to magisterial ceremonies and civic banquetings? Is not St. Paul's Cathedral of sufficiently large dimensions, and containing numerous vacant piers, capable to receive a memorial of this sort, without hacking and destroying the charming divisions of the Hall? Third division. Dado, centre work cut away, and a modern door-way introduced. Fourth division. Varied in the design; the dado has a flight of steps leading to antient chambers, and on each side octangular turreted galleries. These galleries support carved wooden palm-trees, which trees support a gallery of the like material, and a clock. These wooden performances have been erected since the fire. To the right and left are gigantic pasteboard figures of Gog and Magog, set up also since that calamity, as previous thereto there were original figures of these heroes, which were then thrown down and destroyed. Modern door-way cut into the grand window. Fifth division. Complete in dado, and grand window. Sixth division. Ditto, ditto. Seventh division; Dado window stopped up; grand window complete. Eighth division; complete. In the dado a large door-way, and the occasional small ditto.

East side. In the dado, grand range of canopies to niches, the rest of the work panneled out, as before observed of the canopies on the South and North sides. In the centre of this range three of the canopies project in an octangular direction. Great window; the general lines, a repetition of the exterior; but the mouldings are multiplied, and rise more delicate, and of a richer degree, having bases and other additional accompaniments. A grand architrave likewise springs from half columns, which columns rest on the canopies below. Between these half columns and the mullions of the window are small niches. This upright is singularly splendid.

West side. Dado destroyed; that is, all the compartments and other particulars therein cut away; cannot say precisely at what time, as I have no memoranda. The wall remains bare, up to the sill of the great window. Against the centre of this said wall, another funeral memorial has been raised, to do honour to the memory of that upright and worthy man, Alderman Beckford. The architecture of the composition points to the Roman manner, while the dress of the statue, in direct opposition to that of Lord Chatham, is in the fashion of the day, long gown, coat, full-dressed wig, &c. I leave these contradictions in point of costume to be reconciled and made palatable by some other investigator of our public works, as, I candidly confess, with me it is altogether impossible; therefore useless the attempt. I perceive that on the bare wall, as above, are charcoaled-in some divisions of plain pannels, with the flat Tudor-arched head, such as used in the reign of Henry VIII. when the Pointed style was sinking into neglect and disuse. Again let me enquire why, in defiance of the detail of the Hall, set about dabbling at a something like the shadow of an art practised more than a century later? I will answer my own question; for I am certain that, if I were thus to interrogate until my last breath, I should never bring on an explanation by word of mouth, though it is possible I may by the force of innovating hands. The answer; "Whatever may be the fashionable architectural run at Westminster, either in Palace or Church *improvements*, even so *here* must the same novelties take place. We work as it were under cover; others holding up specimens for our imitation, and for our praise!

Notwithstanding this dado has undergone so much curtailment, still at the corners, directly beneath the sill of the window, are particles of a correspondent rage of canopies to those in the like station on the East side. These documents being disregarded in favour of the charcoaled whims, as above, establishes a positive proof, that, however strong the orders may have been to restore

restore every thing, even as it was at first, professional men look quite another way, answering *yes*, when they literally mean *no*. "Servilely imitate antient authorities, indeed? Rather let us obsequiously follow the taste of the day; and then we may defy criticism!"

Before I conclude, let me observe that the East and West great windows have got many feet of new coloured glass, shewing arms, devices, and ornaments. That the Designer might have been informed by some Antiquary, that great windows formerly had painted glass, and that the subjects were arranged this and that way, I cannot doubt. Nor can I be under any uncertainty, when I pronounce that the Artist certainly never saw an actual illuminated antient window; as, in the attempt before us, all is purely modern, and purely congenial to those principles of Design which are every where prevailing.

Ruminating on the neglected and slovenly condition of this noble interior, the true cause becomes but too manifest. It shews the hour of architectural stupour, previous to the hour of Architectural storm; when havock, curtailment, alteration, and *improvement*, shall have way; and leave not a wreck of Antiquity behind.

An Architect.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 12.

I HAVE just been reading Parkes's second edition of his "Chemical Catechism;" a book which, I think, does great honour to the Author, and to the Country which gave him birth. The clear and perspicuous manner in which he has arranged his work, and the very enlarged knowledge he possesses of his subject, make it at once one of the most entertaining and most instructive productions I ever met with. How finely does he prove the indestructibility of matter; and that "not a particle of what came out of the Creator's hand at first is lost: though several things," he says, "are tending to corruption, and though man may gather and scatter, mix and unmix, and cause much confusion, yet nothing is destroyed; the putrefaction of one thing is a preparation for the being, and the bloom and the beauty of another." His studies, instead of leading him, as the French Philosophists conceits led them through their egregious vanity and self applause to Atheism and absurdities, carried *him* delightfully up to the throne of God; and shewed him beyond contradiction these important truths, that "the convenience and happiness of his creatures were the *ultimatum* of the great Creator." Even Poisons and Corruptions, which have abounded through Man's unhappy fall, are constantly over-ruled for the benefit, and even for improving the natural state of Man. May we not apply this by analogy to the moral state of the human species? Death and Corruption were brought in by the folly and wickedness of man: Life and an immortality of Happiness have been wrought out for us by the wisdom and power of God. If the Almighty would not leave the natural world without correctives, we are sure he would not leave the moral and intellectual world, a much more worthy object of his care and attention, without a possibility of recovery: we may consider the Death and Resurrection of the Son of God as the grand corrective in the moral system. He is the rectifier, the purifier, and the restorer of all things. The dangerous state we have brought ourselves to, the pains and affliction and death we must undergo, should stimulate our attention to our real and final good, and make us anxious to obtain it; the recovery and immortal happiness prepared for us, should excite our gratitude and love to that Being, who alone could so order all things as to secure it to us; and who has thus wisely and benevolently counteracted the destruction we had brought on ourselves. May we all be earnestly solicitous to profit by this philosophy, and be as eminent for our proficiency in Virtue and true Piety, as Mr. Parkes has been in his favourite and most useful Science!

Yours, &c. Barhamiensis.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 20.

IN the Poems of your friend the Rev. Mr. Crabbe, which in vol. LXXVII. p. 1033, you so warmly recommended, and some of which undoubtedly display marks of superior genius, there are two lines which he quotes from Ovid (and which are thrice repeated) as the subject of *Reflections*, in which if there be not an *erratum*, it must be my ignorance of the Latin language that renders me utterly unable to understand them:

"Quid

"Quid juvat *errore*, meræ jam puppi, fateri?" &c.

Is it not in the original *errorem*? Had not the Poet been so sparing of his information, and had he told us in what work of Ovid the lines were to be found, this question would not have needed to be asked: but I have in vain consulted the indexes to the Dauphin editions of the Tristia, Epistolæ, and Metamorphoses; and find them not in any of them.

I am afraid you will be disposed to intimate, that nobody but an old fellow would be so ungallant as to intimate that a Lady could make a mistake: were it not so, I would take the liberty to suggest to your fair Correspondent Eusebia, p. 1100, that she is mistaken in supposing that Cromwell never took upon him to confer the honour of Knighthood, as I could furnish her with the names of 18 or 20 persons whom he dubbed Knights, after he took upon himself the title of Lord Protector. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 9.

SOME desire may possibly be found to know the mode of our procedure during the ship's repair (see p. 995 of your last volume). To such particulars the printed Voyage does not descend.

Let me say, after anchoring near Cooper's Isle, which lies at a little distance from Onrust, the vessel was hauled up, and lashed head and stern alongside the jetty or wharf, immediately dismantled, her stores all lodged ashore, and the hull kept in readiness for warping over to Onrust. But the first thing in order after securing the ship was, to fix a large tent for the crew, sick and well; and into this we moved with cheerful hearts.

One great evil that had originated even with the beginning of this voyage, *hunger*, was now no more: it had embittered every circumstance on-board, and seldom but had been artificially inflicted, where necessity was no plea. Of neighbour's fare, whilst upon public service, we should never have complained; but of some being fed at an extra allowance from the ship's provisions, whilst the bulk of a crew were kept in constant gnawing hunger, we had not only reason to complain, but were authorized by naval rules and discipline to demand redress.

Upon Cooper's Isle was only one house, where the Captain, or Bass (as he was called), resided. A slave, who spoke English, brought us word, that at eight in the evening we must stop within our tent; for at that hour several fierce dogs would be loosed, to guard the Island; and he added, "not long before a chief Mate of some Indiaman, not attending to this notice, had been seized by these dogs at night, and killed."

Accordingly we staid within that night and the night after, to our great inconvenience: the sick were full of ill humour at the heat from closing the tent, and those in health all quite indignant at the cause. Next day it was determined to put the mettle of these dogs to proof: a party was posted beyond the Bass's gate; and when the dogs (seven or eight in number) burst forth with their usual roar, a great shout was raised behind. The dogs flew on, our people in chace; presently another party joined in the hunt, and so on from convenient corners started out others, hallooing and pursuing. The dogs never once faced about; but, terrified and cut off from any retreat homeward, in less than an hour took to the water, and disappeared. We supposed they might swim round and get ashore upon the master's demesne, which took up at least one quarter of the Island, and was stoccaded off from sea to sea; but probably some alligators, sharks, or other monsters of the deep, finished them; for we heard no more barking after that night.

This same Bass was a cross-grained animal, half Dutch, half Malay: and had refused to sell poultry, although he was possessed of all sorts, at any price. He avoided every communication to the utmost; and not one of us ever got admission to his house. It was impossible to make his turkeys equally reserved, and no opportunity was lost of picking their bones.

Cooper's Isle in surface was about ten acres; on the more elevated middle part, the whole being rather convex, several long warehouses were built parallel to each other. In these were lodged Spices in great quantity. The warehouses are separated by alleys, of breadth equal to the buildings. A double row of lofty trees at the nearest end of these warehouses gave us a pleasant shady walk between them and our tent; and this last was put up near the wharf. At a greater distance, and beyond our tent, was another wharf; and

and to that two Dutch Indiamen came in succession to deliver cargoes, and load again. This work was not done by a Dutch crew, but by Chinese; of whom a party, 100 in number, was relieved every 14 days from Batavia. The Dutch Officers seem to have no command over these China-men: they worked as they pleased, and when; with the eagerness of dray-horses whilst at it, and equally in earnest at their meals or at play. They indulged much in bathing, frequently drank tea; and this repast was for the most part followed by cards. Cards always produced quarrelling, and sometimes a general fight: such was, however, laughable in the extreme, considering the brawny combatants, being a jargon of abuse, and open-handed clawing as of women. In spite of their care not to fetch blood, falls upon the sharp stones would wound, and then all hands were as ready to call for assistance from me. Nothing of this sort went unrequited: their supply-boats came often from Batavia, and as certain was a parcel of tea, of sugar-candy, of fresh pork, or of sweet meats, brought to their English Surgeon by the whole party in calvacade; the article in question elevated in front, and presented in a form and manner infinitely more pleasing than the gift.

But to return. Our people, being all under my eye, were no sooner indisposed, but medicines were administered; and in the first month every man, two or three excepted, had been alternately the nurse or nursling of his messmate. As weeks ran on, I found we grew more prone to disease: the changes of the moon had very sensible effects, and even the flood tide constantly rendered fever or local pains more severe. For all this, by good fortune, I had been educated in a way most express: my first instructor had been long in India, and all his lessons for several years of my youth had been sweetened with various sea stories, in which boys delight. His difficulties, his success, his failures, long familiar to my ear, were now realized, or likely to be so; and only one case occurred where I was myself apprehensive about the management. More of that in proper time.

We struggled on, whilst Death was making quicker progress at Batavia. In the first week of November came news that our Surgeon was dead; and not long after the Captain took alarm at the scenes around him, and came to Cooper's Isle. This wrought a great change for me. Yours, &c. W. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 6.

Mr. Balsum, Minister (of Chaplain to a Garrison in Warder Castle, Wiltshire, in 1643, escaped assassination in a surprising manner, which deserves special notice.

The Officers of the King's party, who had reduced the Castle to surrender, bearing an inveterate hatred to Mr. Balsum, and "finding no colour to proceed against him in a public way, fell upon a more secret method to take away his life; to that end sending three men, who broke in upon him whilst he was at prayer. But he, rising up, and looking steadily upon them, observing them to stand still, demanded of them the cause of their coming; who, standing some time with horror and confusion in their faces, after some conferences with each other, confessed to him, that they were *sent to destroy him*; but that they *found a superior Power restraining them, and convincing them of the wickedness of their intentions*; offering to convey him out of the hands of his enemies, or to do any thing else for him that he should desire," &c. See Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. I. pp. 100, 101. See an account of a remarkable escape of the famous Fran. Junius, in Brandt's History of the Reformation, folio, Book VIII. A.D. 1566. Also of another, *ibid*, b. VII. pp. 208, 209.

I wish that a collection of such extraordinary events were judiciously made and published. J. J.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 7.

The present and future state of the Country respecting an ample supply of *Maritime Stores* may give alarm to many persons not acquainted with our resources, and what an œconomical and restricted expenditure may effect.

We have been, it is certain, very lavish in our use of the important articles of Hemp and Tar; but Russia will soon perceive it is our duty to make her sensible that she is not of that consequence to our existence as a maritime power which she vainly imagines, and the generality of the world have been led to believe. I am induced to make these remarks from the perusal of some

some small tracts on the subject of our resources in *Hemp*, which may not have fallen into the possession of many of your readers; and will therefore recapitulate their substance to an extent which may satisfy them that our situation is not altogether dependent. I trust at this period the observations upon the Sunn Hemp of Bengal may be circulated by the East India Company, not only to manifest an ability to supply ourselves with a very good substitute, but to prevent unnecessary apprehensions for future provision. It behoves us to consider, no doubt, how far the expenditure of Russian Hemp may be limited, possibly to one half the present annual consumption, without any considerable subtraction of advantage. By such measures we shall manifest our independence of foreign supplies in support of our maritime efforts; and we are called upon collectively and individually to do our utmost towards this important object. As an humble Individual, therefore, I shall offer what my mind suggests, for the consideration and adoption of those more immediately concerned, and to dissipate the idea of dearth of Maritime Stores under the present exigency.

The great Supply from the Baltic has been Hemp, Tar, Pitch, Iron, Masts, and other Timber. The article of Hemp appears to engross the public consideration more than any other, and creates the greatest alarm; but India can contribute so abundantly towards the requisite supply for so many purposes, not excepting even Cables, that, with the stock of Hemp we are in possession of, our wants of that article will not be insuperable. Stockholm Tar, the next essential requisite, is not to be procured if Sweden joins the confederacy; and the waste is beyond all common conception; the Hemp without Tar is useless for marine purposes. Pitch is equally an article of value; and the supply of Tar, Pitch, and Masts, should we have war also with America, will be still more difficult, and an œconomical expenditure more necessary.

The facts I have alluded to, respect the provision, or the œconomical expenditure, of Hemp and Tar in the fabrication of Cordage. I understand the Directors of the East India Company have taken great pains in the culture of Sunn Hemp, and Salsette Hemp: and of the former a manufacture of Canvass has taken place both at Bengal and in this country, equal to the common canvass in strength and utility; and there can be no question but it will be brought to such perfection as will fully answer for marine and other uses, by an improved mode of manufacture not yet made public. Hence would arise a considerable saving of Hemp here; nor should it be converted to any but maritime purposes, unless it be the outshot, or when damaged.

To diminish the consumption of useful Hemp and Tar as much as possible, it should be restricted to Naval purposes; and the most parsimonious use of it should be enforced by an Act of the Legislature, during this formidable confederacy; consistent, however, with the security of our Ships. Of the two other pamphlets, one remarks on the Patent Registered Cordage of Mr. Huddart, and the other contains a statement of the comparative weight and strength of Staple Cordage; there are such exemplifications of savings in weight, with the same strength, as may surprise persons not familiar with the subject. The Sunn Hemp of Bengal is also thereby made serviceable to a great extent for maritime use, and one third of the general consumption of Russian Hemp might certainly be avoided. In fact, the principle seems so fully detailed and authenticated, that it becomes a matter of national consideration, whether the Patentee should not receive his compensation from the publick, his patent be laid open, and all Cordage be manufactured in that method by every Rope-maker; and when the Navy can be supplied at an expenditure of Hemp one third less, with greater security, during an exigency like the present, can there be a question on the propriety of the measure? But, as the continuance of this exigency is uncertain, the precaution is, therefore, more urgent; and our safety consisting chiefly in our maritime strength, any method of paralyzing it should be promptly guarded against; and the most vigilant attention of Government to the prevention of the misapplication of the resources we have, and the improvement of those within our reach, will soon inculcate confidence at home, and let our Enemies see we are not more vulnerable in these indirect attacks than our Fleets have been to their more open hostility.

Yours, &c. MERCATOR.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

AT a time when every exertion is made to better the condition of the Poor, by educating their Children, the following case is not beneath the notice of the most eminent of your Legal Correspondents; and as your Miscellany, from its extensive circulation, has been the means of answering the most difficult questions, there is every reason to hope that an opinion will be given, by which the abuse of a well-intended Charity may be rectified. An essential service will thus be rendered to a popular Parish, and it will very greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. THE VICAR.

CASE.

A School is endowed, of which the Bishop of the Diocese for the time being is Patron, and appoints the Master; and the Vicar of the Parish for the time being nominates six poor boys to be taught *free*. The emoluments to the Master consist of a good house and garden, besides lands and tenements, yielding exclusively an income of sixty pounds. The present Master is in Deacon's orders, and was *licensed* to the School about twenty years ago, during which period he has for the most part neglected it, and for the last three years has not paid the smallest attention to his duty; in fact, the School is totally abandoned.

Query, Is there no remedy to compel the Master to resign his situation, or perform the duties of it? or does his *License* protect him in defiance of the power and authority of his Diocesan, and the serious and repeated remonstrances of the Parishioners?

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 15.

IN Dr. Smith's newly-published Introduction to Botany, mention is made of a remarkable property of the Common Annual Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*); which is, that the flower follows the course of the Sun during the day, and in the night (the stalk untwisting) returns to the East, to face the Sun next morning. I wish some of your botanical readers would take the pains to ascertain this circumstance, by sowing in different situations the seeds of this plant, particularly in exposed situations, not near walls or other buildings; and communicate the results to your Miscellany.

A CONSTANT READER.

Query, May not this vegetable have acquired its name from the resemblance of the flower to the blazing figures of the Sun found in books, and not from the property abovementioned?

Mr. URBAN, *Jan* 16.

"*Blow wind, run sea,*
Crack go ship 'fore day!"

AS far as words have force, this is wickedness supreme: but what think you of a lame horse, in a dark night, led up and down upon an uneven dangerous coast mounted with a ship's light? A vessel in the offing mistakes this for a consort, and runs ashore; where the natives of a commercial country, polished sons of the most civilized people, and subjects of an Imperial crown, are all ready to knock its gasping half-drowned defenders of the head.

Can this be? Answer, ye strenuous opposers of the Slave-trade, ye Champions of the Human Race. Have past exertions for sable brethren made you still breathless? Is there no help for home-bred children of Japhet?

The wretched sailor, watch-worn, but gladdened for nearness of his native soil, may be lured to death through murder by long-shore villains; and these butcheries are left to the well-meant but despised warnings of a parish priest, or perhaps his ineffective personal attempt to save; and, whenever happily prevented, only by the *casual* efforts of some passing armed band.

The Laws are necessarily weak at the extremes of any Country. Indeed! What Shire but Cornwall sends *forty* Members to Parliament? Our ancestors provided against such incidental weakness, and the blood of thousands cries from England's reddened sands. Does the noon-day breakfast-table present paragraphs of a West Country shipwreck? *It was only a Merchantman: besides, my dear, Billy is safe in the Mediterranean. You forget the Musick-meeting—we must get there in time.*

The kind heart of a Howard has actuated *one* at least, whose steps at home prove how little needful were the journeys of his prototype to find objects for compassion and redress. To minds alike disposed, lo! we depicture a subject for action. Arise once more, ye better-hearted, ye cream of mankind, and save this Land from unatoned sins of blood. NAUTA.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 10.

YOUR personal knowledge of me renders it unnecessary for me to inform you, that the study of Antient Geography forms a favourite amusement of my leisure hours; and also that I have had some experience in that science. I need therefore make no apology for the following observations:

The extremities of the habitable world were considered by the Antients as two Islands; one lying in the utmost limits of the North, called *Thule*, and the other towards the South, called *Taprobana*. And concerning these Islands they have left us descriptions so exact and particular, that it appears a thing most extraordinary indeed, that the Learned of the present times should be divided as to their opinions of the Islands intended by these names; nay, that the generality of them should have decided, as to the latter Island, in favour of one which by no means answers the antient descriptions. This, however, appears to be the case, as stated by the Authors of the Universal History. But the truth surely must be discovered if we attend carefully to the accounts left us by the Antients without any deference to those opinions and prejudices of modern writers which contradict them. If this is done, it seems impossible to doubt of the identity of the Islands intended by these names. And, first, I shall apply this rule to

THULE.

This Island, a very modern publication (Encyclopædia Britannica) informs me, is supposed by some to mean Iceland, or part of Greenland; and by others Foula, the largest of the Shetland Islands.

That *Thule* was an Island seems to have been the opinion of all the antient Geographers. Of these the first is Pytheas, a native of Marseilles, who is supposed to have lived in the time of Alexander the Great, 300 years before Christ. His works have not come down to modern times; but many of his observations are preserved in Strabo and other geographical writers. He speaks of Britain as if he had been here in these early times. He calls *Thule* the most Northern of the British Isles, and tells us that "it is situated six days sail from Britain towards the North; that it lies near the Frozen Sea; and that near it, at the Summer solstice, the Sun forms the Arctic Circle."

Ptolemy shews, that Thule is the largest of the Islands, which lie to the North of Britain. He makes the length of it more than four degrees; at least so it appears in the Maps constructed by some one from his Geography, for I have not a Greek copy of his work, having never been able to purchase one. I have only the Latin copy, in which are the Maps. He gives the latitude of this Island 63 degrees, and lays down its greatest length as from East to West, both which circumstances prove that his information is so accurate, that it could only be derived from the experience of some one who must have visited it.

Mela, another antient Geographer, who wrote in the time of Claudius, furnishes some other particulars concerning this Island, one of which seems to decide its identity beyond all controversy. "In Thule," says he, "the nights are very light, because the Sun, though not visible, is so nearly so, that it illumines all these parts with its beams; and at the Summer solstice there is no night, since the Sun's light is not only then stronger than usual, but the larger portion of his disk is visible.

As the nature of your work requires that your Correspondents should not enlarge upon any subject more than is absolutely necessary, I shall add no more quotations from the Antients; and I trust these notices must be sufficient to prove what Island was in these early times called *Thule*.

Pytheas calls Thule one of the British Isles. He therefore affirms it to be an Island. And the distance he places it from Britain will carry us far beyond all the small islands North of Britain. And beyond these we find but one more Island of any consequence which is Iceland; but it happens, that this Island answers in all points the descriptions given of Thule.

The distance of Iceland perfectly accords with the idea of Pytheas, that "it lies six days' sail from Britain." Its situation also near the Frozen Sea must agree better with it than any other Island in these parts; and its contiguity to the Northern Polar Circle is still more peculiar to it.

Again, its size, its position from East to West, and even its latitude, are perfectly consistent with Ptolemy's account; and

Lastly, the circumstance mentioned by

by Mela must determine its identity beyond dispute. Iceland must be the only considerable Island in these seas, where the Sun's disk can be visible at midnight at any season of the year. In Shetland, I understand, the nights are so light, that the inhabitants can see to read all night in summer; but, from the distance these Islands lie from the Pole, it must be impossible that they can ever see any part of the globe of the Sun at midnight. I have not indeed met with any modern account of this being the case in Iceland; but, from its lying so near to the Polar Circle, it can scarcely be doubted. It is, however, sufficient for the present argument, that this can be true in no other large Island in these parts.

It is plain then that there is an Island which exactly answers the description which the Antients have left us of Thule: why, therefore, should we doubt its identity? In confirmation, I think it necessary to add, that I have never met with any solid objection to this conclusion. Heylin, indeed, contends that it must be one of the British Isles, because Solinus has asserted it to be so. But so have Strabo and Pliny long before. They both of them describe *Thule* as a British Isle, and with circumstances which agree entirely with Iceland. He farther objects that Tacitus tells us, that "Agricola conquered the Orcades, and saw Thule;" but that it is impossible to see Iceland from the Orcades. And if Tacitus says that Thule can be seen from thence, I allow the objection; but he certainly makes no such assertion. He still adds, that Iceland was so far from being known to the Antients, that it was not known in Norway till the latter end of the ninth century. But it seems the Antients were acquainted with the Frozen Sea, and yet farther with the circle of light which the Sun describes in these parts at the Summer Solstice. These facts, and particularly the latter, could be only known from experience; and the same experience would show them the Island which we are now speaking of. Objections so trifling ought surely to have no weight against evidence so positive and decided as has been above recited. Proceed we then to

TAPROBANA.

The question with respect to this Island has not been left so doubtful as in the case of *Thule*. It is true, two Islands have been pitched upon by the learned as possessing the site of Taprobana, Sumatra and Ceylon; yet I understand the generality have decided in favour of the latter, but on what authority deduced from the Antient Geographers, I am not able to discover, or to conceive. Be it premised, that Ceylon is described to be an Island about 600 miles in circumference; of a figure somewhat triangular, and each side about 200 miles in length; and is divided from India by a very narrow Sea. An Island of this size has no claim to the title of a large Island.

But all the old Geographers seem to agree in the idea that Taprobana was a very large Island. "It was long looked upon," says Pliny, "as the beginning of another world." Ptolemy makes it much larger than Britain, and Strabo describes it as not less. Strabo supposes Britain to form a triangle, each side of which is 500 miles long; and Pliny gives the measure of it 800 miles long and 300 broad. Eratosthenes lays down the length of Taprobana as 8000 stadia, or 1000 miles. Onesicritus considers the magnitude of Taprobana as 5000 stadia, but without noticing either its length or breadth. Nor is there more reason to suppose he meant its circumference. His testimony therefore cannot properly be brought into the argument; much less ought it to be admitted in favour of Ceylon against the evidence of Pliny, Ptolemy, and Strabo, when it indeed proves nothing. Their descriptions clearly prove Taprobana to have been a very large Island.

The distance also of Taprobana from India cannot accord with Ceylon, which is divided from it by only a narrow Sea. Strabo makes the distance of it "seven days sail from the most Southern parts of India, where the Coniaci inhabit." Now these people appear from the description of this Geographer in another place, to have occupied that part of India, which is now called Malabar, and at a short distance from Ceylon. In another place he calculates, that it cannot lie less than 3000 stadia distant (nearly 400 miles). Pliny describes it as "lying twenty days sail from the Prasians." These people lived upon the banks of the Ganges; and their chief city, Palibothra, is probably what is now called Patna. And with this agrees Onesicritus, who describes this Island as "twenty

"twenty days sail from the Continent of India;" but both these authors shew, that this is meant of the India Ships, which were very inferior to those of the Romans. It must, however, be inferred, from these accounts, that Taprobana lay at a considerable distance from the Continent of India.

And with this corresponds the circumstance of its being supposed to lie under the same parallel with the *Island of the Egyptian Exiles*, and *the Cinnamon-bearing Country*. The former Strabo shews to have been situated at some distance South of Meroe. It must have been therefore near, if not beyond, the Equinoctial Line. And the "Cinnamon-bearing Country" is laid down in the Maps of Ptolemy's Geography as lying immediately South of the Line. This country Strabo describes as the "utmost limit of the habitable world towards the South, and more than a thousand miles from the Equinoctial." Great quantities of Cinnamon, it is said, grow in Ceylon; but it must not be therefore confounded with this "Cinnamon-bearing Country," which certainly lay in Africa, and much farther towards the South.

This situation is again confirmed by Ptolemy, who shews us, that the Equinoctial Line *passed through* Taprobana. This the Writers of the Universal History accuse him of doing without reason. "That the aforesaid Geographer," say they, "has, without reason, extended his Taprobana beyond the Line, must not by any means be denied." But why without reason? Because these Writers had previously assented to the idea of Ceylon being Taprobana, which Island lies at least eight degrees North of the Line. Whereas it ought rather to have convinced them, that Ceylon could not be the Island intended; for it is certainly a decisive proof that it could not be. But that Ptolemy had good reason for saying, that the Line did pass through Taprobana, is plain from its being supposed by the other antient Geographers to lie in the same parallel with the Egyptian Isle, and the Cinnamon-bearing Country, through or near both which it certainly passed.

This passing of the Equinoctial through it so positively determines in favour of Sumatra being the Island intended, that it is very extraordinary that it could ever be thought to mean any other Island. And Sumatra answers equally well in most other respects to the accounts left by the Antients of Taprobana.

Its size corresponds exactly, as being a very large Island. It is laid down by different modern Writers on Geography, as from 900 to 1000 miles long, and about 100 broad. This is the very measure of the length of Taprobana given by Eratosthenes in Strabo. Pliny gives the numbers from this old Geographer somewhat different, making the length not quite 900 miles; and he adds also from him the breadth of the Island, which, in a copy used by Stephanus and on that account greatly preferred by Pintianus in his notes upon Pliny, is 500 stadia, rather more than 60 miles, which, though little more than half the real breadth, shews that the breadth was supposed to be such in proportion to its length. Ptolemy, however, it must be allowed, thought its width to bear a nearer proportion to its length; and was probably led into this error by the Island lying so obliquely across the Line, and consequently the longitude of the extremities differing so much. But Ptolemy is in no part of his Geography so inaccurate as with respect to India. All other parts of the world have in the Maps some similarity to their real form; but India has scarce any approach to it. Taprobana, according to his account, has much the shape of Ceylon; but it is plain he could not mean that Island, as not only the Equinoctial passes through it, but it occupies not less than fifteen degrees in length and eleven at least in breadth.

Its distance also from India agrees equally well with its size. It cannot be less than seven days sail from any part of the Eastern side of that Continent; nor do I see reason to think it more. I have an old Chart, used by an Officer in the East India Company's service, on which the place of one of our heavy merchant-ships is laid down for every day at noon; and the last seven days sail before the ship reached the North point of Sumatra exactly corresponds with the distance of the same point from Cape Comorin. This, though not positive, is very probable evidence as to this distance.

Many other circumstances might be added, wherein Sumatra corresponds with the description of Taprobana. Even the lake Megisba does not appear to be entirely fabulous. The internal parts

parts of Sumatra are not perfectly known; and therefore this Lake has not yet been seen by any Traveller; but Marsden tells us, that there are "many large and beautiful Lakes in Sumatra, that facilitate the communication between the different parts of the Island." But I have trespassed already sufficiently on the patience of many of your Readers; and trust that I need add no more to prove the position which I set out with, that if we abide by the descriptions of the Antients without attending to the prejudices of the Moderns, no doubt can remain as to the Islands intended by the names *Thule* and *Taprobane*. T. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Titchfield-street, Jan. 12.*

MR. SMITH has replied to my Vindication, in a Prefatory Address prefixed to his Ten Supplemental Plates just published; but, as his account abounds with misrepresentations, I am preparing, and shall publish as soon as it can be printed, a complete answer and refutation.

JOHN SIDNEY HAWKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *Walworth Terrace, Jan. 18.*

AMIDST the many expedients and shifts we are likely to be obliged to resort to for the deficiency of primary articles of necessity and of luxuries, in consequence of the temporary stop put to the Continental Trade, and which now above all subjects most seriously engages our attention as a Commercial Nation—let us consider, first of all, what are the *Agricultural* resources we possess within ourselves, so as to be supplied with a sufficiency of *Corn*, without the help of foreign nations, should we be *entirely* cut off from all commercial intercourse with the Continents of Europe and America? I broach the subject more particularly with a view that some of your enlightened readers may be induced to take the trouble to answer and explain the following observations, which I take the liberty to submit, in hopes that an immediate remedy for the good of the community at large at this unexampled crisis may be pointed out for consideration. I will therefore ask, how it is to be accounted for, that this so highly cultivated country, which, scarcely 15 years back, had generally a surplus of Corn beyond its own consumption to spare, and which she *exported*, and obtained for it a bounty from Government as an encouragement, has been *ever since* obliged to *import*, year after year, large quantities to supply *deficiencies* in our consumption? To me it is incomprehensible, when I consider the vast improvements that have taken place of late years in Agriculture generally—the quantity of waste lands taken into cultivation—the forming of Canals, which had in view (amongst other advantages alledged) a considerable reduction in the number of draft-horses to be employed—the substitution in many instances for agricultural purposes of Oxen for Horses, whereby much Corn was expected to be saved—the surprizing and extensive increased cultivation of that valuable and nutritious root, the *Potatoe*, a substitute for *Bread* almost entirely for perhaps a million or two of the inhabitants of the country more than it was some years back—the operation of the Powder-tax, even as far as what related to the quantity of wheat used in hair-powder; and some other minor savings that might be enumerated. It must certainly, I should conceive, must strike every one who considers the subject, that the great contrast appears almost impossible to be accounted for, without a serious investigation, and which in times of unparalleled difficulties as those hanging over our heads, and which have already begun, should take place without delay. I am well aware, that in War time, compared with that of profound Peace, there is a very considerable increased consumption and waste that cannot be avoided, but hardly to any thing like an extent equal to counterbalance the statement of causes of increased production or substitutes above stated. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Havant, Jan. 14.*

TO assist a Reverend and learned Writer with some materials for the projected History of the Antiquities of Hampshire, should his intention be revived, I have sent you a few notes respecting *Greetham* for insertion in your Magazine.

Before the Conquest the Manor of Greetham was part of the possessions of Queen Edda. At the General Survey the woods there furnished sustenance for thirty hogs; and Waleran the Hunter possessed one hide of land.

The Manor Farm had formerly an admitted claim of turning all live stock on Woolmare Forest at proper seasons, except sheep; for, being close grazers, they would eat out the finest grasses, and hinder the deer from thriving: for this privilege the owner paid the King annually seven bushels of oats.

The Manor is now the property of Francis Love Beckford, esq.; the Manor-house and demesne lands called *Le Court* having been sold off from the Manor in 1677 to Mr. Lewknet.

The Church appears to have been erected about the fifteenth century, and consists of a single Nave, with a Chancel extending beyond it. The simplicity of the building attracts our notice; and much may be said in favour of its sequestered situation, in the midst of the village.

On entering the Porch, we perceive the following grotesque denunciation in large letters over the door:

"Avoid, profane-man; come not here;
None but the holy, pure, and clere,
Or he that grooeth to be so,
Into this Porch but further goe."

Adjoining to the pulpit against the South wall is placed a sumptuous tomb, with the following inscription:

"To the memorie of Dame Margerie Caryll, who, having fyre confidence in the merits of our Saviovr Jesvs Christ, departed this life with great covrage and comfort the 11 daie of Maie, anno D'ni 1652, in the 40th yeeare of her age. This vertvous ladie was the wife of Sir Richard Caryll, of Harting, knight; with whome she lived seven yeeres, and after his death continved his widowe all the time of her life, being the space of fifteen yeeres.

"Thov marble tombe, thovgh long t' may'st endvre, [myre;
And dost within an honor'd corps im-
Yet, rais'd and freed, thy pris'ner God shall see, [thee;
When thov for ever shalt demolish'd
A Jewell, then, of price thov dost containe, [maine.
When thov consvm'd for ever shalt re-

Johannes Love cognatus devotissimus."

On the opposite side is the following inscription to the memory of a pious and excellent Clergyman, who always proved himself sincere in the cause of a Religion, and warm with sentiments of Humanity:

"Near this place are interred the remains of the Rev. Richard Newlyn, Bachelor of Civil Law, and Vicar of the Parishes of Rogate and Empshot. As a Divine he adorned his station with undeviating integrity and unaffected piety; in Social Life, with purity of manners he happily connected a propriety of expression and pleasing affability; his actions, the result of a considerate mind, exactly corresponded with the justness of his sentiments. He died May 25, 1772, aged 74. In the adjoining grave are deposited the remains of Beata the wife of Rich. Newlyn, who died the 24 of July, 1778, aged 69."

The large yew-tree in the Churchyard extends its sable branches over the mouldering graves; and, having withstood several ages, remains a pleasing monument of antiquity.

RECTORS.

Edmund Yalden, in 1728.
Richard Newlyn died 1772.
Edmund White, present Rector.

Greetham is valued in the King's books at 6l. 5s. 10d. Yearly Tenths, 12s. 7d. and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. FATHER PAUL.

Mr. URBAN, *Goldthorpe, Yorkshire, Jan.* 17.

ONE of my neighbours, a poor honest man, applied to me the other day for my advice in an affair on which I am certainly unqualified to assist him. The matter is this:—My neighbour is, undisputedly, the Heir-at-law of an Aunt, who died about 17 years ago possessed of a freehold entailed estate of considerable value. He is her only near relation; and he was, when young, her favourite. He has resided, since eight or nine years before her death, here, about 200 miles from her neighbourhood; and having no correspondence there, he did not know of her death till lately. On going there, he found that she had, on being teased on her death-bed, made a will, and given the estate to a very distant Relation, on a wilful misrepresentation of his death—that that Relation took possession, in consequence of the will, without any opposition; had immediately levied a fine of it; and, about five or six years afterwards, had sold a considerable part of it for betwixt 1500l. and 2000l. My neighbour, on paying a visit to this distant relation to obtain redress, met with the grossest ill treatment. Indeed that might have been expected, considering the means by which the estate had been acquired.

Now, Mr. Urban, as I find myself quite unfit to advise in this matter about the

the possibility of obtaining redress by legal means, perhaps some of your Correspondents who are able, will look for me, in behalf of a poor, but worthy, labouring man, with a numerous young family, indebted for support entirely to his industry. I have stated the case as exactly and truly as I am able. That my neighbour is the Heir, that the estate was entailed in his Aunt, and that she never barred the entail, is, I believe, undoubted, or rather undisputed. Application has been made to legal gentlemen hereabouts; but their opinions are various: nothing positive can be obtained. Some say the estate may be recovered; others that it cannot. Surely, Mr. Urban, a poor man is not thus to be wronged out of his right. I have ever understood, that permitting persons *legally* entitled to entailed estates to bar the entail was formerly always looked upon as a violent extension of the rules of law in favour of liberty; and surely it cannot be so easy a thing now, that persons no ways entitled, quite indifferent as it were, can do it, and that too in prejudice of the rightful owner. Our Laws, so celebrated for preserving our persons and properties, must either enable this poor man to recover the estate, or the money produced by its sale; or must deservedly lose its celebrity in preserving the latter.

I have no doubt of raising by subscription a fund to support legally the claim of this injured man, provided the Law will encourage it.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 18, 1807.

AT a meeting of the Committee appointed to conduct the proceedings relating to Medical Reform, held at the house of Dr. Garthshore; Dr. Harrison having laid before them a great number of additional answers to his Circular Letter received since the last meeting of the Committee, as well from the Corporate Bodies as individuals, and the same having been read;

Resolved, 1. That the communications laid before the Committee this evening afford abundant proofs of the deplorable state of Society, in being exposed to the injuries resulting from a numerous race of unqualified practitioners, and the consequent discouragement of well-educated members of the Faculty.

2. That, as doubts are entertained with regard to the powers at present vested by Law in the Corporate Bodies being adequate to the correction of the existing abuses, it be recommended to Dr. Harrison to endeavour to ascertain, by proper inquiries, the real extent of such powers, and their competency to effect the desired purposes.

3. That this Committee do highly approve of the endeavours by Dr. Harrison in collecting evidence of the various abuses in practice, and the sentiments of the Profession on the subject of Reform.

4. That, as it is desirable the fullest information should be obtained respecting the state of the Profession in every part of the United Kingdom, and the means of remedying its abuses, Practitioners be still invited to transmit to Dr. Harrison, through the channel * already pointed out, any further communications that may appear to them likely to elucidate the subject, and to promote the objects in view.

CHARACTER OF MR. PITT;

By Mr. Roscoe.

WITH the battle of Austerlitz, the Confederation against France terminated; and with that terminated, also, the political career and the life of Mr. Pitt; a Statesman to whom it would be unjust to deny the endowments of extraordinary talents, and the praise of having improved those talents, in some departments, to a most uncommon degree. But these accomplishments, which ought to have rendered him a benefactor to his Country, were, unfortunately, subservient to one predominating passion, which not only counteracted their good effects, but converted them into implements of danger and destruction. This passion he inherited from his father, who cherished it in the early years of his son, and directed his infant gaze towards that eminent station which he had himself once occupied. In his education, nothing was left undone that could qualify him to attain this object; and no one certainly ever entered into public life with equal advantages. There is, however, an essential difference between those qualities which are calculated to obtain power, and those which enable us to make a proper use of it. Unfortunately, the system of education

* The address is, "To Dr. Harrison, under cover to George Harrison, Esq. Treasury, London."

of

of Mr. Pitt was, in politicks, that which Lord Chesterfield's is in private life. It was founded on too narrow a basis, and aimed too directly at its object. A cultivated mind and a humane disposition will render their possessor truly polite; sound principles and a real love of mankind, truly patriotic; but, without these, neither the politeness nor the patriotism are any thing more than a whited sepulchre. The system was, however, successful; the young Orator began his career in a manner the best calculated to display his powers. As he spoke, the hopes of Freedom revived; Corruption shrank before his glance; and the Nation hailed him as her deliverer: but no sooner was the prize within his grasp, than he seized it with an eagerness, and retained it with a tenacity, which all the efforts of his opponents could neither impede nor relax. Having thus obtained the supreme power, the talents which had acquired it were employed, with equal success, to preserve it. The correction of abuses; the removal of peculation and corruption; the reform of the Representation; the extension of Religious and Civil Liberty; were now no longer the objects in view; or were only recalled at stated periods, to shew with what dexterity the Minister could blast his promise without breaking his faith. Well schooled in all the routine and arcana of office, an adept in the science of finance and taxation, Mr. Pitt's great accomplishment was, a thorough knowledge of the artificial and complex machine of Government; and his great defect, a total insensibility to the feelings of mankind, and a thorough ignorance of the leading principles of human nature. Unfortunately for his fame, and for his country, new situations arose, to which the hackneyed rules of narrow policy were totally inapplicable.

A powerful Nation, whose slavery had for ages been its reproach, threw off its shackles, and attempted to form for itself a limited Monarchy. It was Mr. Pitt's first misfortune to be insensible to the grandeur of so glorious a struggle; his second, to miscalculate its consequences. The first act of France was, to hold out her emancipated hands to the free States of England and of America; but the coldness of the Minister soon convinced her that, in this Government, she was not to expect a friend. That coldness soon degenerated into enmity and abhorrence; and, through every change of circumstance and situation, through all the evolutions and forms of her Government, whether monarchical, republican, aristocratical, or despotic, she found in him a decided and an inflexible enemy. With what success his hostility has been attended, impartial History will shew. Whether the attempt was "to march to Paris;" to "restore the Family of Bourbon;" to "restrain the French within the limits of their own dominion;" or, "to starve them into subjection;" in whatever way our enmity has been demonstrated, it has failed of its effect. To assert, however, that these efforts have *failed*, is wholly inadequate to the proper statement of the fact. They have not only failed of their object; but have been the positive and active cause of the continued union, and consequent triumph, of the French Nation. To what circumstance is it to be attributed, that a people so restless in their disposition, so changeful in their views, should have been united together, through all the variations of their government, and have acted in all their external relations with one heart, and as one man? to what, but the continued pressure of exterior force? to the successive combinations, formed, under the auspices of Mr. Pitt, to compel them to submission? That France has suffered in the contest; that her best blood has flowed upon the scaffold; that the Luminaries of Science have been extinguished, and the brightest gems of the human intellect trampled under foot; that jealousy, ambition, cruelty, and revenge, have acted their dreadful parts in awful succession, and have produced a scene of calamity unexampled in history, is but too true; but, such was the price that France was compelled, by Europe, to pay for her independence on Foreign Powers; and in this view the purchase was, after all, cheaply made. The principle which carried that Nation through all her difficulties, was the determination of the people to rally round the existing Government, *whatever that Government might be*; and to join in repelling, with one hand, and one voice, the Common Enemy. To this they have sacrificed their ease, their property, their friends, their families, their lives, with a prodigality which excites, at the same instant, admiration

admiration and horror. But in this they have, as a Nation, found their safety. By this they have prevented the still more dreadful consequences that must have resulted from a civil war; in which one half of the Nation might have been arrayed in arms against the other, and the contending parties might have exposed a depopulated and bleeding country to be the prey of the first invader. By this they have disappointed the hopes of those who presumptuously partitioned out the provinces of France, like the kingdom of Poland; and who foresaw no obstacles, but in the difficulties which might occur in dividing the spoil.

Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, Jan.* 18.

UPON comparing the Court Calendar for 1785 with that lately published for 1808, I find some variations in the Lists of the Scotch and Irish Peerage, for which I am unable to account. I shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents who can explain them.

In the Scotch Peerage, John Leslie Baron Lindores appears in 1785, but is omitted in 1808. Is the title extinct? and, if it be so, when did John Lord Lindores die?—In 1785 it is Walter, but in 1808 James, Lord Torphichen. Is this a mistake? Or if Walter Lord Torphichen be dead, in what year did his decease take place?

In the Irish Peerage, John Wandesford, Earl of Wandesford, and Kenneth Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth, appear in 1785, but are omitted in 1808. If the titles be extinct, when did the decease of the two Earls take place?—In 1785 I find Francis Viscount Taaffe, Bernard Viscount Bangor, and Cadwallader Davis Lord Blayney: in 1808 the first is Rodolphus, the second Nicolas, and the third Andrew-Thomas. If these variations in the Christian names be occasioned by the death of the Peers, I should be glad to be informed in what years they died.

Permit me also to ask an explanation of the Latin word *Horæ* in the title of Dr. Paley's book "Horæ Paulinæ."

Yours, &c. LERUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, Jan.* 21.

ONCE more I request the favour of you to insert the following remarks on the disappearance and brumal retreat of Swallows; having several times this Winter been much surprised by the appearance of straggling birds of this kind. I saw a Chimney Swallow (*Hirundo Rustica*) as late as Nov. 28, after I had concluded that they were departed some time. Several straggling Martins (*Hirundo Urbica*) were seen as late as Christmas. Concerning the supposed submersion of these birds under water, I have never been able to obtain so much as one *authentic* instance of it. It seems to be a modern doctrine, and to have been first started by Linnæus, who says, "*Hirundo Rustica, quæ habitat in Europæ domibus, intra tectum, unà cum Hirundine Urbicâ in aquis (hybernis mensibus) demergitur.*" It seems, however, to have been the opinion of all the antient writers of Italy and Greece (where this bird is as common during the Summer months as in this country), that it migrated at the approach of Winter into some warmer climate. Anacreon begins his 33d Ode to the Swallow in the following words:

Σὺ μὲν φίλη χελιδὼν
Ἐτησίη μολοῦσα
Θέρει φαλακτὴ κάλλει
Χειμῶν᾽ δ᾽ ἰὴς ἄφαντος;
Ἢ Νεῖλον ἢ πὶ Μέμφιν.

"Tu quidem, cara Hirundo,
Quotannis huc profecta
Æstate construis nidum,
Hyemeque abis evanida,
Vel ad Nilum, vel ad Memphin."

And T. Calpurnius Siculus, in Buc. Eclog. v. says,

"—— Vere novo, quum jam tinnire volucres [rundo."
Incipient, nidosque *reversa* lutabit Hi-

The antient Latin and Greek Writers, indeed, seem to have taken more notice of the migration, time of appearance, manner of procuring its food, and other habits of the Swallow, than of any other bird whatever*. T. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 16.

GIVE me leave to notice a mistake, which elegant and accomplished Writers have for several years made, by using the following expressions: "It

* See Pliny, lib. x. cap. 24, and lib. xviii. cap. 16. Plutarch, Sympos. lib. viii. cap. 7. Horace, Epist. vii. lib. 1. line 13. Virgil, Georgic. lib. i. line 377. Virgil, Æneid. lib. xii. line 474. Juvenal, Sat. x. 231. Ovid, de arte Amandi, lib. ii. 149; also Fastorum, lib. ii. 853; also Tristium, Eleg. xii. 9. See also Aristot. Hist. lib. viii. cap. 12.

were

were needless, needless, superfluous, &c." If any one thinks that this use of *were* (as if in the indicative mood) is justifiable, I must refer him to what Lowth says on this subject, in a note at the bottom of p. 72 (edit. 1769) of his "Introduction to English Grammar:" "Shall we in deference to these great authorities allow," &c. It will easily be perceived, that the same observation is strictly applicable to the improper use of *were*, as is made by Lowth with respect to *wert*. CENSOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Little Chesterell, Wilts, Jan.* 10.

PERMIT me to request the favour of some of your Agricultural Friends to inform me, if they can from experience recommend, what is called in some little publication I have met with, a *durable Barn Floor* made with brick on edge placed in the herring-bone form. I presume it would by no means answer where they are in the habit of drawing the waggon into the floor. An opinion on the subject will be considered as a favour conferred on

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 11.

THE following literal translation of the Pedigree of an Arabian Horse, well known in Nottinghamshire in 1806, may, perhaps, be a curiosity:

"*In the name of God the Merciful.*

"The cause of the present writing is, that we witness that the Grey Horse DERRISH, of *Mahomet Bey*, is of the best breed of *Nedgdee* Horses; whose Mother is the Grey Mare *Hadba the Famous*, and whose Father is the Bay Horse *Dahrouge*, of the Horses of the Tribe *Benishaled*:—We testify on our Conscience and Fortune that he is of the breed for Stallions, concerning which the Prophet has said, 'the true Runners when they run strike fire; they grant prosperity until the Day of Judgment.' And we have testified what is known unto us; and God knows who are true Witnesses.

"*Testifis du Contents,*

Hamad il Shafei il Mansouri.
Mousufa, son of Abdelrahman il Kasnubee.
Abderahman, son of Sarhan.
Mousafa il Umeiri il Hellee.
Youssef, son of Salman il Atarce.

"I Shaik Abdalla il Eubaybee say, the Testimonies of *this* authentic Attestation are true; and I attest the same with my own hand and seal.

SHAIK ABDALLA IL EUBAYBEE."

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Oct.* 6. 1807.

A FEW days ago in an old room in the Cloisters at the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter, I picked up an old tract, which I have never seen an account of in any Catalogue; and being very small, and printed near 200 years ago, perhaps but few are now extant. I therefore presume the following description of it will not uninteresting to the curious in rare books.

Yours, &c. S. WOOLMER,
Printer of the Exeter Gazette.

London's Love to the Royal Prince Henrie, meeting him on the River Thames at his Returne from Richmonde, with a worthie Fleete of her Citizens, on Thursday the last of May, 1610, with a briefe Reporte of the Water Fight and Fine Works: London, printed by Edw. Allde, for Nathaniell Fosbrooke, and are to be solde at the West-end of Paules, next to the Bishop of London's Gate, 1610.

THIS tract consists of 29 pages, including the frontispiece of two curious wood prints with two men of war finely equipped and in full sail. After the title-page is the following address:

"To the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Cambell, Knight, Lord Major of this famous Cittie of London: and to all the Aldermen his worthie Bretheren, &c.

"I holde it but right and iustice (Honorable Lord, and you the rest of this Pollitique Bodie) to give you that which you have best deserved; to wit, a true taste of that dayes follemne Triumphe (in honor of so hopeful a Prince) and wherein your great love appeared not a little. Your time for preparation was verie short; and mine, for your service, much shorter: yet (of mine own knowledge) bothe of them were very royally and gratefully accepted, which I am sure was all your chiefest expectation, and, than which, nothing could be more desired by myself. Accept then your own, and me at your continual service."

Next follow 13 pages, describing London's Love to the Royal Prince. From the 14th to the 18th page is Corinea's Speech, introduced in the following manner:

"*Corinea, a very fayre and beautifull Nimphe, representing the Genius of Old Corineus Queene, and the Province of Cornwalle, suited in her warrie Habit yet riche and costly, with a Coronet of Pearles and Cockle Shelles on her Head, saluteth the* PRINCE."

From the 19th to the 25th pages, relates to Ampion, a grave and judicious prophet,

phet, personating the genius of Wales, and the narrative of the manner of the Sea-fight. S. W.

Mr. Urban, *Norwich, Jan. 24.*

Mr. Blomefield, the Norfolk Antiquary, speaking of Flouden Church, says; "There lies an old stone in the Porch, broad at one end and narrow at the other, which shews it to have been laid over some Priest *by its shape*; and accordingly, I find that Roger Northwood, Rector here, who died in 1371, is buried under it." (vol. III. p. 48.)

Now I confess myself unable to reconcile the above with the engraving and account of the tomb belonging to Elenor de Clive, given in your vol. LXIV. p. 899; and shall feel myself much obliged by the remarks of your Correspondents thereon.

D. H. vol. LXVII. p. 509, has given us a faithful extract from Blomefield's account of Bishop Parkhurst; by which it appears that he was elected Fellow of Merton College in 1529, and that he was consecrated Bishop of Norwich in 1560. I think these dates are sufficient to convince any person that the Bishop was not brother to Sir Robert Parkhurst, Lord Mayor of London in 1653, even though they bore the same arms. D.

Mr. Urban, *Cambridge, Jan. 27.*

Blomefield, in his Norfolk, vol. III. p. 683, speaking of Sarmerton Hall Manor, says,

"In 1544, Henry Cruch settled it on Miles Hobart of Plumstede Parva, second son of Sir James Hobart; and he, by will dated 1557, gave it to John Hobart, his second son, by Eleanor daughter of John Blenerhasset of Frense in Norfolk; which John married Anne daughter of Sir Philip Tilney of Shelly in Suffolk, knt. and left it to his eldest son Thomas Hobart of Thwait, who married Anne daughter of Wm. Reymes of Overstrand, or Oxtrand, in Norfolk, and left three daughters; Jane married to John Kemp; Mary to Dr. Colby; and Elizabeth to —— Pettus, who all released to Kemp; and Thomas Kemp, son of John and Jane aforesaid, left it to Clement Kemp, his son and heir, who by ——Witton of Wilby, his wife, left a daughter and heiress, who with her husband conveyed it, before the year 1693, to John Horne of Wichingham, gent. &c."

Now, Sir, allow me to ask, who was the husband of Clement Kemp's daughter and heiress, who conveyed this estate before 1693 to John Horne of Wichingham? This may possibly be known to persons in the neighbourhood of the place; and if not, could be easily discovered by referring to the conveyance alluded to.

The Historian has also omitted to inform us, who was the wife of Thomas Kemp, and mother of Clement Kemp. Her Christian name was Frances, as appears by the following Epitaph in St. Mary's Chapel, Ely:

"Near this stone lyeth the body of Frances Kemp, late widow of Thomas Kemp of Thwait Hall in the county of Norfolk, gent. who departed this life January 12th, in the year 1691, aged 67."

Bentham's Ely, Appendix, p. *31.

It is not unlikely that John Kemp, who married Jane daughter of Thomas Hobart, was a son of George Kemp of Tottenham, co. Middlesex, who died there in 1606, leaving his widow Mary, daughter of John Corbet of Sprouston, co Norfolk, esq.; whose first husband was Sir Roger Woodhouse.

One reason amongst others which strengthens this conjecture is, that Blomefield, enumerating the arms in Thwait Hall windows, mentions Kemp impaling Hobart, *Corbet*, Hobart, and Tilney, with his quarterings.

The names of George Kemp's children may perhaps be found in the Parish Register of Tottenham. But a farther question still remains: Of what family was this George Kemp of Tottenham? Any information on the above will oblige, Edward Wyn.

Mr. Urban, *Jan. 15.*

Supposing a Clergyman to have a legal qualification for not residing upon a Living, to the Curate of which he allows 75*l.* a year, and the house and garden; can the Bishop compel him, in addition to this, to pay the Taxes upon the house?

This, Sir, is a matter of such considerable importance to the beneficed Clergy, and must in many cases be so extremely oppressive, that, in my opinion, it must certainly ought to be clearly ascertained, whether the Bishops have such right, as I know that many of them consider that they have that right, and some have exerted it. In many cases it must render the Living of no value to the actual Incumbent; and I have always understood that the utmost in the power of a Bishop was, to order a stipend of 75*l.* a year, and the house, or in lieu of it 15*l.* a year to find a house. A Clergyman.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 18.

IN the course of the last summer in digging the foundation of a house at Henstridge, near Sherborne, where some old ruinous cottages had formerly stood, the workmen accidentally struck upon a large flat stone, which appeared to have been the foundation of an antient building. Under the stone, neatly folded in a sheet of milled lead, were discovered fifteen or sixteen Nobles of the different coinages of Edward the Third. Most of the coins are in a very high state of preservation; three or four appear to have been injured by the pressure of the stone, but they are in general as fresh and perfect as when delivered from the mint. Those which have come to my hands are of a much more delicate execution than the Noble engraved in Pinkerton; but are exactly of the same size, though somewhat different in the impression. I am told that the impression is not the same upon any two of the coins discovered. They are of extremely fine and pure gold, and in general weigh about 120 grains. On the coin now before me the King is represented with a drawn sword in his right hand, and with a shield bearing the arms of France and England quarterly on his left. He stands in a boat leaning against the mast, and not sitting, as in Pinkerton. He has no mantle, but is dressed in an elegant embroidered tabard, with a deep fringe from the elbow to the wrist, and a sash round the waist, the ends of which hang down on the left side under the shield. The mast round the neck is double, and the face and hair very neatly executed. The stem and poop of the boat are ornamented with turrets, as in Pinkerton, one square and the other hexagonal with quatrefoils. The ropes, three on each side, extend from the turrets to the yard-arm. The yard-arm, round which the sail is furled, is above the King's head, extending across the coin from the D of Dominus to the E of Edward. At the mast-head is a pennon with the King's initial E. The King is not upon this coin so disproportioned to the size of the vessel in which he stands, as on that engraved by Pinkerton.

The reverse is nearly the same as in Pinkerton, but more neatly engraved:

"EDWARD · DEI · GRA · REX · ANGL · I · FRAN · D · HYB ·"

On this coin the E in Edward is between the end of the yard-arm and the hexagonal turret of the vessel; the D immediately below the turret. On others the E and D are both above the turret and not disjointed. Reverse,

"IHC · AVTEM · TRANSIENS · P · MEDIVM · ILLORVM · IBAT ✠"

One of the coins on the reverse has IB instead of IBAT. on others are the letters AQV. It is probable these coins were deposited at the time of the laying the foundation of some public or ecclesiastical building; but there is at present no existing record or tradition of any such building having stood near the spot. The cottages under which they were found stood a little East of the Church, perhaps upon the site of some Chantry. Adjoining to the chancel is a large Sepulchral Chapel of the Toomers of Toomer in this parish; but whether any chantry was endowed by them is not now known.

Any of your numerous numismatic Correspondents who will give information respecting the value of the Coins, and the probable time and occasion of their being placed in this situation, will oblige some of your constant Readers.

Yours, &c. S. T. R.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 17.

THE Sermons so justly recommended (see p. 708 of your last volume) were preached in 1802 by George Frederic *Nott*, B.D. Fellow of All Souls College, (not *Watts*).

B. I. B. is truly just, p. 719. And though I wish to give every support to the Established Church, and to prevent, if possible, the great increase of Enthusiasm; yet, I must own the justness of the letter in p. 712 signed "A Friend to Toleration;" and hope, with him, that the Clergy will (and I am certain of it) receive instruction even from their Enemies.

And I wish, Mr. Urban, that good young Preachers were more encouraged by the Bishops then we see they are; but most of the Clergy must look for their reward in a better world. A. B.

To the communications of C. C. and to those of Mr. Cardew, proper attention shall be paid as soon as conveniently can be.

Justitia's short note is received; but not the letter to which that note refers.

We refer S. E. to the Heralds' College.

J. A

1. *A Poetical Translation of the Works of Horace, with the original Text and Critical Notes. By* Philip Francis, *D. D. A new Edition, with additional Notes, by* Edward Du Bois, *Esq. of the Honourable Society of the* Inner Temple. *4 vols.* 12*mo.* 20*s.* 1807. Cadell and *Co.*

MANY Editions of the Horace of Dr. Francis have been published, during the life and since the death of the Translator; but it has happened to the latter through the want of a competent Editor, and to the former, through some other negligence, that not one has appeared without an abundance of errors. Under these circumstances, it affords us pleasure to find, that Mr. Du Bois, the learned and elegant author of *The Wreath* *, has undertaken to revise the Latin text, and to produce an Edition worthy both of the Roman Poet and his English interpreter.

In a well-written Introduction, we meet with some remarks on this version of Horace, the liberality of which reflects credit on the writer as a scholar and a critic.

"The merits of Dr. Francis, who has long been beyond the reach of eulogy to flatter, or reproof to wound, it is now too late to canvass. His literary labours have passed the ordeal of many years of criticism, and his reputation is fixed. That he has in this version succeeded with equal felicity throughout, it would be untrue to say, and indeed, considering the undertaking, unreasonable to expect. He who can skilfully translate twenty lines of Homer may successfully proceed, in the same form, through the whole of the Iliad, with only an increase of similar toil proportioned to the extent of the journey. But not so with Horace: his intricacies and obscurities, added to the endless variety of his subjects, and the distinct classes of poetry to which they belong, present the translator with difficulties of a new sort and quality in every different poem. He then, who interprets all the remains of the Venusian bard, should not be scrutinized with an eye eager to detect faults, but with a mind generous to overlook defects, and free and liberal to commend where much has been meritoriously accomplished. Horace, like our Shakspeare, did not write for to-day or to-morrow; his writings are '*for all time*;' and it is not too much to affirm, in justice to Dr. Francis, that it will be long before any one shall be found, amongst Englishmen, to dispute his *right* to share the favour due to the Roman Poet, and to pursue him with honour in his unrivalled course." (pp. iii. iv.)

Dr. F. died at Bath in 1773; and Mr. Du Bois tells us, we doubt not correctly, that "the seventh edition (1765) was the last that passed under his eye." (p. viii.)

"It is, perhaps, needless to observe," says Mr. D. "that the edition of 1765 has been my principal guide. Its numerous typographical errors (for they were numerous) have been corrected; and it is hoped that scarcely any have crept into these volumes, but it would be a vanity too great to vouch for it. Though by no means equal to this presumption, I am not without ambition. As far as comparison, in this respect, may be a test of merit, by that test I am willing that the value of this edition should be tried. If the impression should then be found comparatively good, I trust that the discovery of such little inaccuracies as our Poet himself, in some cases, teaches us to forgive, will not afford cause of serious offence to the Critics."

It was at first proposed to the Editor merely to undertake "the humble office" of correcting a copy of the most approved Edition of Francis's Horace, and subsequent circumstances determined him to increase the number of notes. "The Booksellers required that the work should be sent immediately to press; and what is added to it was furnished during its progress."—This we regret, as it probably deprived us of many valuable comments, which more deliberation might have enabled him to supply. To his own notes, as well as those which he has selected from the French Scholiasts, Bentley, Wakefield, and others, he adds the assistance of his friends, Sir Philip Francis (the son of Dr. F.), Capel Lofft, esq. and the Rev. S. Weston. These are all honourable names; and we lament that the first has written but three notes, and, as we guess from the words "*hereditary* title to a place," a translation of the xxth ode of Anacreon. They are excellent. The two at p. 304, vol. I. and p. 32, vol. III. are too long for us to quote; but we shall transcribe that at p. 312, vol. IV.

"*Si proprius stes.* Aristotle, lib. iii. (see the passage quoted and commented on by Lambinus in his edit. of Hor. fol. p. 406.) observes some such distinction

* Translations from Sappho, &c. with the originals and notes, 8vo, 1799.

tion as this in a public speaker, with respect to his haranguing "the many" at ἀγορὰ, or addressing "the judicious few." A ὑπογραφὴ, a rough outline or loose sketch, suits the former; but a more finished picture, and one that will bear inspection, may be presented to the latter. This remark is perfectly just. I have heard Edmund Burke say, "that it was impossible the political orations of Demosthenes could have been intelligible to a popular assembly in their present close compact form."

The one on "*quem vocas*," Od. xx. lib. 2. which has so puzzled the annotators, is exceedingly ingenious. We must add the Ode, which appears in the supplementary notes.

ANACREON. Ode XX.

"If I, like Proteus, had the skill
To change my shape and place at will,
I'd be the girdle round her waist,
The happy chain that holds her fast;
The glove, the ribbon, or the lace,
That hides and kisses half her face;
The giddy waves that round her go
In eddies, and forget to flow;
The breeze that cools, the flame that warms her, [her;
The sighs that melt, the song that charms
The mirror that reflects her eyes,
The rose that on her bosom dies.

"But were it left to my discretion
To choose my office and my station,
I'd be her shoes, to keep her even,
And, like an Atlas carry Heaven.
Should fortune then my wishes crown,
And one false step should bring her down;
The simple nymphs who stood around,
Would say that it was slippry ground;
But every jealous eye would see
She owed the lucky fall to me!"

This Ode always reminds us of Romeo's exclamation:

"Oh that I were a glove upon that hand,
That I might touch that cheek."

which was, says Steevens, travestied by Shirley, in *The School of Compliments*.

"Oh that I were a flea upon that lip," &c.

The same sort of prettiness of imagination is to be found in Cymbeline.

The notes of Mr. Weston and Mr. Du Bois are replete with erudition and ingenuity. We could willingly extract some of the former, but our space requires that we should be brief; therefore, with three or four, as a specimen of the commentary of the latter, we shall close our review.

Lib. i. Od. xiii. "*Roseam.*] *Roseus*, like *purpureus* and *aureus*, often denotes merely the perfect beauty or excellence of any thing in its kind. We have ἐρυθρὸν and χρυσῆν Ἀφροδίτην, *golden* and *purple* Venus; but certainly, though otherwise turned, in both cases to be translated *beautiful* or *lovely* Venus. The epithet *purple*, however, has various interpretations when variously applied. In Anacreon, Od. xxviii. when coupled with γυναι, it signifies *black*, unless we choose to read *beauteous* tresses; since it cannot, as it has been said, mean "a tint between the black and the yellow," *quamvis neuter*, according to Ovid, Amor. lib. i. el. 14. because the poet, three lines before, expressly says that her hair is black, μέλαινα. Scaliger's desire to substitute *lacteam* in the place of *roseum* is little short of high-treason against the true spirit of poetry. *A neck beautiful and fragrant as the rose*, is the sense of Horace."

Lib. i. Od. xviii. "*Tollens vacuum plus nimio.*] This is a fine picture of vanity, says the French commentator. The emptier the head, the higher it is held. The same is the case with ears of corn; the straighteft and the moft lofty are ever the moft empty."

Lib. ii. Od. vii. "*Venus arbitrum dicet bibendi.*] For a full explanation of these matters, see Palamedes; *sive de tabula lusoria alea et variis ludis*; particularly p. 100 of an edition by Souterius. It may be observed, that the best throw with the dice was Ἀφροδίτη, *Venus, sive jactus Veneris; i. e.* three Sices; the worst κύες, *canis*, which appears to have been what our gamesters call *Crabs*. Suetonius, in his Life of Augustus, has preserved an elegant fragment of a letter from the Emperor to Tiberius. It will be quoted here with propriety. *Cœnavi, mi Tiberi, cum iisdem. Accesserant convivæ Vinicius et Silvius pater. Inter cœnam lusimus χειρικῶς et heri et hodie. Talis enim jactatis ut quisque canem, aut senionem, miserat, in singulos tales singulos denarios in medium conferebat; quos tollebat universos qui Venerem jecerat.* cap. 71. Andreas Tiraquellus remarks with regard to the above passage, that some would transpose *senionem* to the end of the period, and read *qui Venerem aut senionem jecerat*; because *senio* is called *dexter* by Perfius (Sat. iii.), in opposition to *damnosa canicula*. With respect to the etymon of the word *alea*, these queries may amuse: "an quasi *alvea*, ab *alveo*, in quo luditur; an ab ἄλη, *error*; quippe cum sit incertus ludus?" For the inventors of dice, and all games played with them, see Herodotus, lib. i. 26."

Lib. iv. Od. ii. "*Tumque dum.*] Even Bentley cannot reconcile me to *Tum dum*. It is, perhaps, more ridiculous to modern ears; but I think it must always have been harsh, and even ludicrous. Wakefield reads *Tuque dum*.

Lib.

Lib. ii. Epiſt. i. "*Chœrilus.*] It is written, that Alexander entered into an agreement with Chœrilus to give him as many *Philippi* as he produced good verſes, and for ſo many bad ones ſo many blows. The work being done, ſcarcely ſeven verſes were found deſerving of praiſe. The poet, it is reported, died of want. Had the blow not been merely a box of the ear, it would not have been ſurpriſing if poor Chœrilus had died of his blows. This would be an admirable bargain for the publick to make with our poets. *Inculti qui verſibus.* Horace appears to have confounded the particulars of two anecdotes; one related of the Chœrilus of Alexander; the other of Chœrilus, an excellent poet, who was paid in a ſimilar manner by the Athenians for all his verſes indiſcriminately. See Plutarch, Q. Curtius, Suidas, Deſprez."

In the form and faſhion of a work of ſo much erudition, and on which ſo much care and talent have been employed, ſome will think that the booksellers might have been more liberal; but it is, perhaps, more honourably diſtinguiſhed by its plain and unaſſuming ſhape, than if it were put forth with all the typographical ſplendour which ſo commonly and ſo ridiculouſly accompanies many of the moſt ſlimſy and vapid productions of the day. J.

2. Coxe's *Hiſtory of the Houſe of* Auſtria. *(Concluded from vol. LXXVII. p. 1140.)* 3 *vols.* 4*to.* 5*l.* 5*s.* Cadell and Davies.

THE life and exploits of Rhodolph of Haſtburgh, the great founder of this illuſtrious Houſe, are laboured with peculiar care. His juſtice, his prudence, his military and political ſkill, and his amiable qualities, are ſet in the moſt pleaſing light; and the delineation of his reign does no leſs credit to the heart than to the head of the author. We believe few readers of taſte and feeling can peruſe this intereſting piece of biography without equal pleaſure and profit.

The animated ſtruggles between the Swiſs mountaineers and the ſucceeding princes of the Auſtrian Race, are delineated with a ſtrength and accuracy which could only have been attained by a perſon ſo intimately acquainted as Mr. Coxe with the ſcenes of action and the peculiar character and manners of this people. Yet with all the affection which every man, particularly the author, muſt naturally feel for this brave and intereſting (and alas! now unfortunate) nation, he has never deviated from that impartiality which is the firſt duty of the Hiſtorian. He has neither indulged in unqualified or unfounded invectives againſt the Auſtrians, nor palliated the faults and defects which are extenuated, if not gloſſed over, by the touching candour and ſimplicity of the antient Swiſs character. In this as in every other inſtance he gains our confidence, and arreſts our attention, by the ſkilful arrangement of his matter, the beauty of his ſtyle, and the force and fidelity of his deſcriptions. He has no leſs evinced his perſeverance and reſearch than his taſte and judgment, in this and the immediately ſubſequent part of the Hiſtory, by placing in a clear and conſpicuous light the complicated tranſactions of the different branches into which the Auſtrian family was now divided, and which have hitherto rendered this portion of their Annals a maſs of almoſt inextricable confuſion.

Proceeding onward, our author deſcribes the intrigues and efforts of the Auſtrian family to obtain Hungary and Bohemia, which ſcarcely terminated with the poſſeſſion of thoſe thrones by Ferdinand the Firſt. He here gives a ſtriking picture of thoſe countries while a prey to all the horrors of feudal barbariſm and religious war, and deſcribes the riſe and ſtupendous enterpriſes of the Ottoman race; enemies once ſo terrible to the Chriſtian world. Yet, with his characteriſtic moderation and liberality, he does ample juſtice to the great talents and important exploits of Podiebrad and the Corvini, and to the ſpontaneous loyalty and genuine attachment which the Bohemians and Hungarians have never failed to diſplay towards their ſovereigns, even in the moſt turbulent and barbarous periods of their annals.

On reaching the æra of Maximilian the Firſt, the hiſtory takes a wider ſcope. The commencement of the Reformation, the formation of a great political ſyſtem, the changes in arts, ſcience, literature, and arms, and the firſt riſe of that inveterate national jealouſy and political rivalry between Auſtria and France, which ſeas of blood have not ſufficed to quench, form a ſeries of events equally intereſting for their novelty and importance. In particular we would call the attention of the reader to the luminous account of the ſyſtem of European policy, now firſt conſolidated, the ſudden and wonderful improvements in arts and ſciences, and the conſequent changes in the manners,

ners, principles, and relations of Society. We have seldom seen an instance of so rich a store of information comprised within the compass of a few pages. In delineating also the romantic character and singular exploits of Maximilian, and the wonderful changes of fortune which distinguished his life and reign, our author has been peculiarly happy. He has exhibited in a new light the conduct of a Prince to whose merits our native historians have been singularly unjust.

With regard to the reign of Charles the Fifth, the author has principally confined his narration to the transactions in Germany and Austria. He has also omitted the history of the Spanish branch to its extinction in Charles the Second. We have little to object to this plan in regard to Charles the Fifth; but we confess we are only reconciled to the omission of the Spanish line by the hope that the Author will make their History the subject of a future work. For our own sake and for that of the publick, we wish him encouragement to prosecute this plan, and in this wish we are persuaded we shall be cordially joined by the readers of the volumes now before us. Perhaps the account of the Reformation and the religious contests in Germany, which form so great a feature in this and the following reign, may by some be deemed too minute; but in our opinion it will be a sufficient justification of the author, to advert to the effects which the spirit of religious antipathy has produced in the transactions of Germany, effects which are deeply felt even at the present moment.

We pass over the following reigns, however interesting, to fix the attention of our readers on the narrative of that eventful period the Thirty Years' War. For a judicious selection of facts, clear and accurate description, bold delineation and striking contrast of character, and rich and nervous diction, this exquisite morsel of History is scarcely surpassed by any piece of equal extent in antient or modern literature. Had Mr. Coxe written nothing but this narrative, it would have established his reputation as an Historian.

After giving a brief and perspective account of the terms and execution of the Peace of Westphalia, which closed this memorable struggle, Mr. Coxe proceeds to trace the vast plans and wonderful exertions of France to complete the humiliation of that rival House whose power she had so deeply shaken. This period, which extends from the Peace of Westphalia to the close of the war for the Spanish succession, comprises too many great events, profound schemes of policy, and complicated plans of war, to be examined in the narrow limits to which we are necessarily confined. Suffice it then to say, that Mr. Coxe has presented most of the transactions of this eventful struggle under a new aspect; he has evinced his accustomed felicity in the choice and arrangement of facts and the delineation of character, and has developed the deep and systematic designs of France with peculiar clearness, precision, and accuracy. In military narration few writers can be compared with him. Instead of dry minute uninteresting details, unconnected accounts of trifling actions, or mangled descriptions of important engagements, he has briefly yet distinctly sketched the plans of operation, traced the effects of success or misfortune from circumstances which have escaped the common eye, described the attack of important posts or the most eventful battles with equal spirit and truth, and united the scattered portions of military history, which principally relate to the invasion or defence of the French frontier, in one regular and connected system. On this point it may not be unsatisfactory to add, that he has given the first clear and distinct statement we have seen of the plans formed by Marlborough and Eugene for the reduction of the power of France, and has completely vindicated the injured fame of our great countryman against the aspersions of native and foreign writers. Indeed, if Europe may ever hope for deliverance from the tyranny under which it now groans, we are convinced it must be by similar means to those so fully developed in this work.

The last volume commences with the accession of Charles the Sixth. From the nature of the facts themselves, as well as from changes which had now taken place in the characters of individuals and of nations, it admits less of that bold and glowing colouring which distinguished the first part; but this is compensated by the rich stores of diplomatic information which Mr. Coxe has opened to his readers. In this portion of the narrative, he has traced the interminable contests relative to

to the Barrier Treaty, the negotiations with Prussia during the war of the Austrian succession, and the progress of the disputes which led to the separation of Austria from England, and her fatal union with France. He has given a picture no less authentic than interesting of the person, conduct, and manners of the heroine Maria Theresa; displayed the singular character and vast and fanciful projects of Joseph the Second; and described the fatal effects of his unqualified reforms both in the hereditary countries, and in the Netherlands. He has concluded with a brief but rapid sketch of the short reign of Leopold the Second; and developed the means by which he so speedily succeeded in restoring tranquillity and order in his different dominions, and in re-establishing that throne which the imprudence and despotism of his brother had shaken to its foundations.

In narrating these events, the high character and numerous connexions of Mr. Coxe have given him all the advantages which could have been possessed even by a person actually engaged in the great revolutions which he describes. On these subjects the curious reader will receive all the gratification and intelligence which might be expected from a judicious use of the numerous sources of information described in the Preface.

The defects and blemishes of this interesting History are comparatively too few and trifling to deserve particular notice. We discover a few inaccuracies of language, sometimes evidently derived from haste and inadvertence, sometimes the effect of consulting various authorities in different idioms; and some typographical errors, though not more than we know, by experience, are usual in the first edition of a laborious work. Perhaps also a Foreigner and a Catholic might assert that the author has generally shewn too much partiality to the conduct of the Protestants, and occasionally too little towards the Austrian court; and we ourselves think he might have insisted with more force on the claims and pretensions of Austria in the disputes on, and consequent to, the Barrier Treaty. But these, as well as a few other objections which might be made, are mere questions of opinion. In regard to the choice and exhibition of facts, and the arrangement of the narrative, we believe the most acute eye will discover little room for alteration or amendment. The style is not like that of some of our authors, careless and slovenly, or a tissue of incongruous images and metaphors; it is in general pure, polished, elegant; varying with the subject; at times pathetic without affectation, or bold, animated, and yet nervous, without departing from the dignified simplicity of historical composition. Among the numerous passages which prove the hand of a master, we may instance; the reign of the Emperor Albert the Second; the latter part of the reign of Rhodolph the Second; the rise of the civil War in Bohemia; the reign of Ferdinand the Second; the sack of Magdeburgh; the fall of Waldstein; the flight of Leopold from Vienna when besieged by the Turks; the death of Charles the Second of Spain; various battles in different periods of the History; many parts of the reign of Maria Theresa; and the death of Joseph the Second. The strong and well-drawn characters are too numerous to be particularised; yet among others we may distinguish those of Rhodolph the First and Second, Maximilian the First and Second, Ferdinand the Second, Count Thurn, Gustavus Adolphus, Waldstein, Maria Theresa, Catharine the Second, and Potemkin.

On the whole, we congratulate the publick on the possession of a work inferior to none in the whole body of modern literature, whether we consider the importance of the subject, the extent of the period, or the value of the information which it contains; a work which will be read with equal pleasure and advantage by the citizen, the statesman, and the soldier.

Various genealogical tables illustrating the connexions and descent of the Austrian family, and a large map and copious index, are added to the work. It is dedicated to the Rev. Mr. Chancellor Douglas, the personal friend of the author, and son of his venerable patron the late Bishop of Salisbury.

2. *The Remains of* Henry Kirke White, *of* Nottingham, *late of* St. John's *College*, Cambridge; *with an Account of his Life, by* Robert Southey. *In Two Volumes*, 8vo. 14s. Vernor and Co.

IN 1803, Mr. Southey, who is himself no mean versifier, published, in three 8vo volumes, THE WORKS OF THOMAS CHATTERTON; and he has

NOW

now added to his own fair fame, as a gentleman of benevolence and sensibility, by this neat edition of THE REMAINS OF HENRY KIRKE WHITE. We wish not to diminish the pleasure that the readers of the latter work must feel, by an elaborate display of its beauties: but we will not hesitate to assert our conviction, that, ere a very few years shall have elapsed, the names of White and Chatterton will be found alike the themes of eulogy and of regret; nay, if either be preferred to the other, we consider the name of White as the most deserving of enthusiastical commemoration. Both these wonderful youths died, just as they had attained to the age of manhood; Chatterton by a Roman death, White by the slow but sure operation of consumption, accelerated by extraordinary efforts to improve himself in academical studies. When we consider an unfortunate youth, such as Chatterton was, involved in mystery, suspected of literary fraud, and repulsed with contempt when labouring to emerge from obscurity and to attract the favour and patronage of some great man; our compassion is excited, and it is not without a strong and indignant compound of grief and horror, that we hear of his voluntary and dreadful catastrophe. But when, as in the amiable instance before us, we view a genius of the highest order, forbidden by birth, education, and engagement, from every apparent chance of exhibiting its transcendant powers; still persevering in honourable struggles to engage attention, still hoping, *almost against hope*, for some lucky contingency; at length, winning its illustrious way with unobtrusive excellence to general admiration, and then——sinking untimely, but resignedly, into the grave: we behold one of the most interesting, and at the same time one of the most affecting spectacles, that humanity can either exhibit or contemplate. The death of Chatterton must be lamented by every lover of splendid talents, prematurely cut off from the earth by unruly passions, exasperated by severe misfortunes, and unenlightened by Christianity: the death of White will ever awaken the tenderest sympathy and deepest veneration; whether we look to its *cause*, its *progress*, or its *completion*. To select a flower from Mr. White's bouquet of everlasting fragrance is, we well know, a very unnecessary task; we persuade ourselves *The Remains* of this sweet bard will become both celebrated and popular: but, although we pointedly disclaim the thought of giving any adequate idea of the work by a single extract, we lay the following elegant poem before our readers. It is almost the earliest of our Poet's pieces, and was written when he had barely attained the age of thirteen.

"TO AN EARLY PRIMROSE.

"Mild offspring of a dark and sullen sire!
Whose modest form, so delicately fine,
Was nurs'd in whirling storms
And cradled in the winds.
Thee, when young Spring first question'd
Winter's sway, [fight,
And dar'd the sturdy blusterer to the
Thee on this bank he threw
To mark his victory.
In this low vale, the promise of the year,
Serene, thou openest to the nipping gale:
Unnoticed, and alone,
Thy tender elegance.
So Virtue blooms, brought forth amid the storms
Of chill adversity, in some lone walk
Of life, she rears her head
Obscure and unobserv'd:
While every bleaching breeze that on her blows,
Chastens her spotless purity of breast,
And hardens her to bear
Serene the ills of life." W. B.

4. *The State of* Britain, *Abroad and at Home, in the Eventful Year* 1808. *By an* Englishman *of no Party*, 8vo. 2s. Tipper.

THERE is not only much good sense neatly expressed in this well-written pamphlet; but it exhibits throughout an air of moderation and candour, that did not fail to engage our approbation when we read it, and we doubt not will ensure a favourable reception from the publick at large. Its author designates himself *An Englishman of no party*; we think him, however, at least not disaffected to the present administration; and for this patriotic bias—if he will admit our conjecture—we honestly applaud him. An Englishman of *no* party can hardly ever exist: at this momentous crisis, the very pretension to perfect neutrality favours more of timidity and cold caution than of manly decision and honourable principle. This sensible anonymous writer, (whose fame, perhaps, will soon burst the clouds that surround it,) will be pleased to remember, that, at Athens, every citizen who sided with *no* party was deemed a common enemy.

my. We wish not to press the obvious inference of our allusion, but leave it without farther comment to his own seemingly-ingenuous mind. Now or never, we ought to consider civilized Europe as fearfully divided into *two* stupendous parties; the whole continent (with the temporary exception of Sweden), and GREAT BRITAIN. No *Englishman*, therefore, as such, can now sit down under the shade of Britannia's ægis, and calmly style himself an indifferent spectator.—TRAITOR, or LOYALIST, *utrum horum mavult, accipiat?* he can steer no middle course. We will go farther, and say, that whatever Briton now madly endeavours to pervert the plain evidence of facts, and thereby to beguile his countrymen; whoever persists in throwing unnecessary impediments before the wheels or into the complicated machine of lawful authority; whoever, by vague discussions of abstract and metaphysical principles of policy or right, now attempts to divert the collected attention, and to paralyze the combined energies of this noble-hearted empire against THE COMMON FOE,—*Hic niger est.*

"At this period of general tribulation, it behoves every man to lay aside self-interested ideas. His country, his sovereign, the admirable form of government by which he is protected from insult and oppression, his religion, his family, his kindred, his friends; and above all, his *liberty*; that Liberty, which all, as the moralist declares, in public or in private worship; whose taste is grateful and ever will be so, till Nature herself shall change: all these are at stake; and is this a time to postpone the public good to private considerations?—Certainly not; though every other interesting persuasion should fail of success, let this assurance at least have its due influence upon the mind of each reflecting man: *Homo, qui* HOMINI CALAMITOSO *ejl miserieors, meminit sui.*" (p. 14.)

With no hostile sentiment against the present manly writer, we have thought proper to pen this remark: we applaud the spirit and tendency of great part of his work; and think we cannot do better than transcribe at the close of our short review the following animated passage, which concludes the pamphlet.

"Peace and Liberty have fled terrified from the bloody scene of desolation, and Charity sits vainly weeping over the picture, which Truth enjoins her to design. Albion alone still frowns defiance upon her foes; still braves the fury of the storm. Confidently trusting to Providence for the arrival of better days, she proudly contemns the empty threats of a confederated world. The advantages, which our matchless land derives from the maintenance of RELIGION, are equally great, in a moral and in a political sense.

"To the lower orders of society, a sense of RELIGION is indispensably necessary, in order that, being left to their own guidance, at an age when youth is most in need of a preceptor, they may learn, from public worship, the relative duties between man and man;—that they may have a permanent source of consolation in the hour of distress, when perhaps no human saving hand is near; and that, being dependent on the more immediate bounty of Heaven for their subsistence, they may pay a more immediate tribute of adoration to that Almighty Power, which alone can afford them a continuation of what little they may have, and a supply of the additional articles they may want.

"To the middling classes, a sense of RELIGION is highly necessary, that, from their extensive connexions both at home and in foreign climes (exclusive of the due performance of domestic and social duties), they may most scrupulously observe the greatest sincerity and good-will; and being, as it were, that independent part of the constitution which contributes to preserve its wonderful equilibrium, that they may jealously resist every attempted abridgment of their known rights; and yet, at the same time, forbear to intrude on the monarchial and aristocratical systems.

"To the higher rank of Britons, a sense of RELIGION is most essentially necessary; that, by virtue of their authority, they may use their very best exertions to support the permanent interests and real dignity of the State: that they may employ the abundance of their riches in aid of their distressed fellow-creatures; that, by their political abilities, they may invariably endeavour to conciliate the people with the Sovereign; and, by their own irreproachable deportment, may set a worthy example to their equals and inferiors; remembering, always, the solemn assurances of a most able and enlightened Statesman: "All who administer in the government of men, in which they stand in the *person* of GOD *himself*, should have high and worthy notions of their functions and destination: their hope should be full of immortality: they should not look to the paltry pelf of the moment, nor to the temporary and transient praise of

of the vulgar, but to a ſolid permanent exiſtence in the permanent part of their nature, and to a permanent fame and glory in the example they leave, as a rich inheritance to the world*." (pp. 38—41.)

3. *A Report of the preſent State of the Eſtabliſhed Church in* Ireland.

THIS Report has been printed and diſtributed among the Members of the Houſe of Commons, in purſuance of a vote of that Houſe. It contains a Letter from Earl Spencer to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated Whitehall, 18th of June 1806, on the State of the Eſtabliſhed Church; containing, Incloſure, No. 1, a Circular Letter from the Lord Lieutenant to the Primate and Archbiſhops of Ireland, dated 16th July, 1806; and Incloſure, No. 2, Queries reſpecting the Eſtabliſhed Church, and an Eccleſiaſtical Report of the Provinces of Armagh, Leinſter, Munſter, and Connaught. The following is a Copy of Earl Spencer's Letter:

"Letter from Earl Spencer to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the State of the Eſtabliſhed Church.

"*Whitehall, June* 18, 1806.

"My Lord, Among all the important ſubjects which are involved in the Government of that part of the United Kingdom over which your Grace is appointed by his Majeſty to preſide, there is none on which his Majeſty's paternal care for the welfare of his Subjects has led him to look with more anxiety than the preſent State of the Eſtabliſhed Church of Ireland, and the obvious neceſſity of adopting, without delay, any proper meaſure for its ſupport, and for remedying thoſe evils under which it at preſent unfortunately labours.

"In having recourſe to your Grace on this occaſion, I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in knowing that your habits, opinions, and diſpoſition, are ſuch as to inſpire the fulleſt confidence of your cordial concurrence in promoting thoſe important objects; and I flatter myſelf that the mode of proceeding, which, upon the moſt mature conſideration, it has been thought adviſable to purſue, will inſure to us the zealous co-operation of the very reſpectable Prelates who are placed at the head of the Church of Ireland; at the ſame time that it affords the moſt unobjectionable as well as effectual means of procuring the information required.

"With theſe views, I have his Majeſty's commands to direct your Grace to write to the Lord Primate, and the three other Archbiſhops of Ireland, deſiring that they will, with as little delay as poſſible, procure in their reſpective provinces, and tranſmit to your Grace, for his Majeſty's information, the moſt accurate accounts that can be furniſhed of the actual ſituation of the Eſtabliſhed Church of Ireland, more eſpecially on the following important points:

"The preſent State of Reſidence of the Clergy in each dioceſe reſpectively, and the means which exiſt of enforcing it; the obſtacles which may be in the way of it, by the want of churches, of glebe-houſes, or otherwiſe; and the beſt mode of applying ſuch funds as now are applicable, or may hereafter be granted by Parliament for theſe purpoſes. The number of livings in each dioceſe, of a value too ſmall to afford to reſident incumbents the means of comfortable ſubſiſtence. The allowance now given to Curates in caſes of allowed non-reſidence of the Incumbent; and the number of Curates who may be reſident or non-reſident upon their cures. The ſtate of the unions of pariſhes; the number and extent of each union; the authority by which they were made; and the propriety of their being reſpectively continued or diſſolved.

The regulations which it may be proper to eſtabliſh, by law or otherwiſe, on this ſubject, both to prevent any union being henceforth improperly made, and to preſerve the churches and glebe-houſes from diſapidation, where there are more than one in the united pariſhes; and, generally, all ſuch other matters of information as may ſuggeſt themſelves to your Grace, or as may occur to the Archbiſhops themſelves, as likely to be uſeful towards enabling his Majeſty to give effect to his benevolent and paternal intentions for the protection and ſupport of the Eſtabliſhed Church of that part of the United Kingdom. I am, &c. Spencer.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, &c. &c."

Next follows the circular Letter of the Duke of Bedford, the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Primate of all Ireland, and the three Archbiſhops of Dublin, Tuam, and Caſhel, incloſing to each a copy of Earl Spencer's Letter; requeſting "that they will tranſmit to him, with as little delay as poſſible, the moſt accurate accounts that can be furniſhed, of the actual ſituation of the Eſtabliſhed Church of that part of the United Kingdom; expreſſing his fulleſt reliance upon his Grace's earneſt aſſiſtance and zealous co-operation in forwarding the enquiry; and aſſuring him, that it will afford him the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction to be the inſtrument of promoting his Majeſty's benevolent views towards the protection and ſupport of the Church, and of giving effect to his paternal ſolicitude for the

* Burke. On the French Revolution.

the welfare of his people, on a subject in which the vital interests and essential happiness of the Empire are so immediately concerned." Subjoined to the Lord Lieutenant's Letter is a List of Queries, to be submitted to the several Bishops in each diocese, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information. Next follows the Ecclesiastical Report of each Province, divided into Dioceses, beginning with the Diocese of Derry. Each leaf is divided into seven columns, containing all the information obtained by the enquiry, as follows: The first column contains the Names of the Benefices; the number of Parishes in each; their distance from each other; and their estimated extent. Second column contains the Names of the Incumbents; whether having cure of souls; whether resident; if not resident, for what cause, and by whom the duties are discharged. Third column contains when the Benefices were united, and by what authority. Fourth column contains the Number of Churches; whether in repair; and the Parishes in which they stand. The Fifth column contains an account of the Glebe-houses; in what Parish; what Glebe-land; whether contiguous, and if not, how far removed from each other, and from the Church or site of the old Church. The Sixth column contains the amount of the Curates' Salaries, in cases of permitted non-residence of the Incumbent, and whether resident. The Seventh column contains an account of Livings, of a value too small to afford comfort to the Incumbent.

6. *Thoughts on the Expediency of disclosing the Processes of Manufactures; being the Substance of Two Papers lately read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By* John Clennell, *F.S.A.* Edinburgh and Perth. 8vo. 32 pp. Angus.

THE subject of these scientific papers divides itself into three parts; 1. the advantages, or the reverse, that secrecy has effected; 2. the direct benefit attending disclosure; and 3. attempt to answer some objections urged by the advocates of mystery.

"The first objects, as the eldest in which mystery is concerned, that claim our attention, are the hieroglyphics of Egypt: should these envelope, if I may so use the term, secrets of importance, who is it but laments the want of an index? If, like the volumes found in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, they contain nothing but what is now well known, may we not at least regret that this information was again to have the labour of discovery? Of the richness of antient architecture, what have we left but melancholy vestiges, "subverted shafts, broken entablatures, damaged capitals, mutilated friezes?" Where are the plans from which these were erected? If time or war have nearly destroyed the buildings, African and Asiatic jealousy has concealed or annihilated the original designs. In mechanics, as allied to architecture, by secrecy and mystery in the founders, the method is now lost by which those enormous masses of stone were piled upon each other, as in nearly all the Druidical remains. The cement used by the antients in building, is another instance, which, but for mystery, might not now have been that of unsatisfied enquiry; in vain have hitherto the builders of the present times attempted its discovery. The composition known to the antients by the name of Glesum, possessed properties partaking in some degree of the brittleness of our glass, and the ductility of a metal; Petronius Arbiter tells of a person who formed a cup of this substance, that could bear throwing down in a violent manner on the pavement, without any further injury than a bruise, which was beat out again by a hammer. The mode pursued by the antients in dying the Tyrian purple, the old art of staining glass, the antient method of working gems, in short, the preservation of all those arts whose extinction is so frequently deplored, would not only have saved an immensity of labour in prosecuting enquiries for their re-discovery, but that, together with the time and expence consumed in such researches, might have had other and more useful directions. In this view, it is much to be regretted that no earlier intercourse had taken place between the European and Asiatic nations; or rather, that a desire to penetrate into their sciences had not sooner unfolded itself. What shall we think, if the illustrious discoveries of our European philosophers have been anticipated, by more than a thousand years, by the Brahmins of Indostan, as Mr. Maurice more than insinuates in the 7th volume of his Indian Antiquities*? And to what is so much destruction of usefulness, labour, expence, and time, to be attributed, but the secrets of the compositions being in the possession of prejudiced men, whose fears for the spread of

* Dissertation on the Literature of the Hindoos, pp. 570—596.

useful knowledge found its equal only in the antient priesthood? Formerly, from the jealousy of the coal-proprietors in Scotland, almost every colliery had its own vocabulary, and the workings were concealed with the greatest care. The consequence was, that much valuable fuel was lost, or locked up from the market. The history of Banking too, in the same country, affords an instance of the impolicy of reserve and illiberal competition; since this branch of business has been better understood, the parties concerned find their interest in the plan of honourable and mutual accommodation. Let then the present age, warned by its losses, secure to succeeding generations, by a contrary method, every possible advantage that its discoveries can produce. History also laments her deficiencies, in the early accounts of nations. These, however, may be attributed to two causes; either there were no records made, or if any facts were registered, they must have been surrounded with miracle, or recorded in hieroglyphics; in either case nothing remains but a lamentable proof of the insufficiency of such methods. If there really were none who would communicate, is it much better in the class that compose our manufacturers at present? We listen with pleasure to the recital of improvements in science, in morals, and in legislation; but those objects which are the support of thousands, those objects in which industry finds the widest scope, are scarcely yet participating in the otherwise general improvement! From the lost arts, and the lost information of past times, the transition is easy to those whose secret is at present confined to one nation. 'In the East Indies, the natives, by processes very simple, produce dyes, that European manufacturers have in vain endeavoured to imitate. The paints of China cannot be paralleled in Europe for the sweetness and brilliancy of their colours, all of which there is good reason to believe are extracted from the vegetable kingdom only. The Indians of America, it is also well known, have many beautiful dyes, with which we are unacquainted; and in Africa the Negroes, and the natives of the Brasils, have many plants that furnish ineftimable dyes, which are totally unknown to us. Here, then, opens up an immense field for improvement that cannot be exhausted. The natives in Scotland, and other Northern parts of Europe, know how to extract beautiful dyes from many plants of no promising appearance. Among lichens and mosses, in particular, the variety of colours that may be obtained is almost infinite; some of them inimitably beautiful *.' The mode of making Russian leather, that also of forming shagreen, said to be manufactured by the Tartars, the various varnishes of the ingenious and industrious people of China, the composition of their porcelain, together with their modes of dying, painting, and enamelling it; we might also instance the kindred manufactory at Dresden, and many others, which from the confinement they suffer, do not improve; besides that, in proportion to their concealment, to is the risque of their loss to the community."

* Bee, by Dr. Anderson, vol. ix. p. 285.

Mr. Clennell next expatiates on the direct advantages attending disclosures; exemplified in Agriculture, Medicine, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c. &c.

"Engines too, throughout the cotton, woollen, and linen-manufactories, have been suggested, carried into effect, and are yet improving. An Arkwright has planned his models, and produced his machinery: Edmund Cartwright has added further improvements, and from the successful conjunction of science with mechanics by Bolton and Watt, we would almost be pursuaded of the unlimited improvement of steam-engines, and their universal adoption wherever mechanical agency can be employed. Is it secrecy, or manly and unfettered communication, that has produced all this? Is it prejudice, or science?"

"The late Mr. Wedgewood had a meeting every fortnight at his house, of all the master-potters in the neighbourhood, where his discoveries were freely described, and their improvements, if they had made any, were as liberally communicated. About six years ago, a friendly association of the iron-masters of the counties of York and Derby was instituted, for the purpose of freely discussing the several subjects connected with their important manufactory; and of mutually communicating their various improvements to any individual member, in order to the general benefit. This idea was proposed by Mr. Dawson, of Royd's Hall, the able director of the Low-Moor Iron-works.' To these can now be added a third instance of equal liberality, but with this difference, that whereas the two former received nothing of immediate personal advantage, but what was part, as it were, of a general stock, the following had a slight recompence presented him, though probably the gift was made more to shew a sense of their gratitude and of his patriotic sentiments and exertions, than offered as a reward."

Mr. Clennell here cites the article which appeared in our Obituary vol. LXXVII. p. 280, on the death of Mr. Simpson.

After

After these ample extracts from the historical part of Mr. Clennell's disquisitions, we shall refer to the work itself for his judicious Remarks "on disclosing the Processes of Manufactures;" which he thus concludes:

"To the real patriot, the friend of the prosperity of his country, the improvements adopted, after a given number of years were elapsed, would form an interesting object of contemplation; each disclosure would be like a pharos, or beacon, to direct other enquirers, like a terminus or land mark, to shew how far the former limits extended; man would not then be humiliated by retracing the steps of discovery, but improvement would proceed in an uninterrupted course, like those majestic rivers of America, which, receiving their supplies from innumerable lakes and mountains, encrease with their progress, until they pour their full tribute into the Atlantic!"

7. *The Lion's Masquerade; Sequel to "The Peacock at Home."* Harris.

CONSIDERING what has already been written on the subject, there is ingenuity at least in contriving a variation; and the Lion's Masquerade is certainly made a vehicle for some loyal and patriotic sentiments.

8. *Elements of the* Hebrew *Language. In Two Parts. Part I. Orthography, illustrated by a Variety of interesting Notes, with the Addition of an extensive Vocabulary, designed for the Use of Schools, as well as Beginners in general. By* Hyman Hurwitz, *Master of the* Jewish *Academy*, Highgate. 8vo, 5s. 6d. Boosey.

THIS useful work is inscribed,

"To the Founders of the Jewish Academy at Highgate, and its supporters: whose enlightened and active minds have first penetrated the mists of Error, and broken the trammels of Superstition and Ignorance, by giving their children a liberal and public education in the true principles of Religion and Science; in doing which they have opened a glorious path for the Jewish youth of this country; so that we may again hope to see a Maimonides or a Mendelsohn arise amongst us.

"Of all the various acquirements necessary for the youth of our nation, there is none of greater importance than a knowledge of the Hebrew language. The antiquity of this inestimable language, its simplicity, its energy, and conciseness; the wisdom and ingenuity displayed in its construction, together with the value and importance of its writings, have rendered its acquisition an object both interesting and desirable to the learned of every civilized nation: and surely it ought to be no less so to us. If to these considerations we add, its being the language of our ancestors, of whose wisdom and glory it is the only remnant, it being the repository of those divine laws, that have excited the veneration of so many nations, and the key to those sublime and beautiful compositions, which surpass every thing else left on record; and above all, that it is the medium through which we address the Divine and Eternal Being, in public as well as in private prayers: its importance, and the indispensable necessity of our understanding it, appears still more obvious. It must therefore be a matter of the deepest regret to every friend and follower of our religion, to observe what little attention is now paid to this divine language, and how little it is at present understood by the majority of our nation. How lamentable soever the fact is, yet it is no less true, that notwithstanding our youth commence the study of this language in their earliest infancy, and although it constitutes the principal part of education in all our schools; yet such is the ignorance of our youth at the period when they leave those seminaries of learning, that out of a hundred, scarce twenty can read the Hebrew with any grammatical exactness; and fewer still who understand the Scriptures without the aid of an English translation. That this is not owing to the difficulty of the language, nor to the incapacity of our youth, must evidently appear from the facility with which they acquire most of the arts and sciences, as well as foreign languages, much more difficult than the Hebrew."

Mr. Hurwitz proceeds, very candidly, to state the imperfections in the usual mode of education among the Jews in this country; and makes honourable mention of Mr. J. Mocatta, "a very respectable gentleman amongst the Portuguese Jews, who had published his thoughts very freely and properly on this subject;" and observes, that "many of the German Jews had also begun to perceive the impropriety, and to substitute an English translation for the German; and hopes were entertained that this practice would be entirely abolished. But this dawn of reason is threatened to be obscured by the cloud of former prejudices."

"When our ancestors first settled in this country, they imported the various languages of the countries whence they came, and continued to use them amongst themselves; now, although in the course of time they acquired an imperfect knowledge of the English language, still either the

the German or Spaniſh was current among them. Theſe languages their children underſtood as well as the Engliſh; nay, even better. It was, therefore, no wonder that the parents ſhould have preferred the before-mentioned languages to the Engliſh, as the medium of inſtruction. The period, however, when theſe languages were uſed in private families, is long ſince paſſed; they are, therefore, as unintelligible to our youth as the Arabic or Chaldean; and as no one would have the folly to recommend either of theſe languages as the medium of inſtruction, becauſe they were ſpoken by ſome of our anceſtors 1000 years ago; I do not ſee why we ſhould make uſe of the German or Spaniſh, merely becauſe they were the languages of our anceſtors 100 years ago. Beſides, times and circumſtances are totally changed. In thoſe dark ages, when the name of *Jew* was conſidered only as another epithet for every thing vile and deſpicable, when oppreſſion followed oppreſſion, and perſecution ſucceeded perſecution; that love of learning, which in more proſperous days manifeſted itſelf ſo ſtrongly among our nation, began to vaniſh; the arts and ſciences were neglected; Ignorance took the ſeat of Learning, and produced her never-failing progeny, Superſtition. It was thought a ſin to learn the language of their oppreſſors. It was conſidered a ſin to learn to read Engliſh! The Hebrew alone was taught in our ſchools. Was it then to be wondered at, that a youth thus drudging whole years in the acquiſition of a language, ſhould have learned ſomething of it? Happily for our nation thoſe times are no more. The condition of our people has been conſiderably ameliorated in every part of Europe, and no where more ſo than in this country, in conſequence of which our whole ſyſtem of education has experienced an entire revolution. We look no longer on the acquiſition of the Engliſh language as a ſin; but, on the contrary, we look upon it as a moſt neceſſary and indiſpenſable part of education. To this is added, a knowledge of languages in general, ſuch as the German, French, and Latin. Nor are the liberal arts and ſciences excluded; we begin to appreciate their value and importance, and conſider them as eſſential parts of education. In proportion, therefore, as the ſphere of our inſtruction has been enlarged, the time formerly allotted for the acquiſition of the Hebrew becomes abridged. Unleſs, therefore, we adopt a more judicious and expeditious method of teaching, the knowledge of this important language muſt, in the courſe of another generation, become totally extinct; and with it muſt periſh that very Religion, which has ſtood the teſt of ages, and for which our anceſtors ſuffered ſo many perſecutions, and ſhed ſo many torrents of their blood."

The want of "proper elementary books, ſuited to the various ages and capacities of children," Mr. H. properly obſerves, is "another obſtacle that retards the progreſs of youth in the Hebrew; an imperfect ſcale of the alphabet, in which not half of the elementary ſounds are repreſented, a Prayer book, and a Hebrew Bible, being the only books we have to inſtruct our children in the Hebrew language." Thoſe obſtacles and inconveniences it is the object of the preſent work to remove and remedy.

"As all our prayers are recited in Hebrew, and as it is of the utmoſt importance that our youths ſhould underſtand thoſe ſentiments of praiſe and gratitude which they daily offer to our glorious and bountiful Creator, I have ſelected a number of ſhort prayers (with an Engliſh tranſlation) by way of reading leſſons. I have alſo annexed an extenſive vocabulary, which, from its peculiar arrangement, will give the pupil a practical knowledge of the various parts of ſpeech, at a time when the infant mind is not ſufficiently ripe to comprehend grammatical definitions. It will alſo ſupply, in ſome meaſure, the want of a Pocket Dictionary. Thus prepared, the pupil will be ready to enter on the next part of this work with advantage and pleaſure."

Mr. H. then throws out a ſlight proſpectus of his intended ſecond part; and apologiſes for the preſent, as "the firſt of its kind ever attempted for the uſe of our children; that it was chiefly compoſed amidſt the diſtraction of a laborious profeſſion, and in thoſe few hours which could be ſpared from the ſuperintendance of an eſtabliſhment replete with difficulties, ariſing from a complicated ſyſtem of education; and that it was written in Engliſh, which is not the author's native language. He then takes leave of his readers, with a requeſt for that favourable reception, which we doubt not but his meritorious labours will receive.

It will ſcarcely be expected that of ſuch a work any ſpecimen ſhould be exhibited. The leſſons conſiſt of moral ſentences, ſhort prayers, the Ten Commandments, and the following Thirteen Articles of the Jewiſh Religion.

I. I believe with a perfect faith, that God (bleſſed be his name) is the Creator and Governor of all created beings, and that

that he alone has made, does make, and ever will make, every production.

II. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator (bleſſed be his name) is one God, the eſſence of whoſe unity is unlike any other of which we have any conception; and that he alone is our God, who was, is, and ever will exiſt.

III. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator (bleſſed be his name) is incorporeal, that he is not ſubject to any of thoſe changes that are incident to matter; and that he has not any ſimilitude whatever.

IV. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator (bleſſed be his name) is the firſt and the laſt of all things.

V. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator only (bleſſed be his name) ought to be worſhiped; and that we ought not to worſhip any other being.

VI. I believe with a perfect faith, that all the words of the Prophets are true.

VII. I believe with a perfect faith, that the prophecies of Moſes, our inſtructor (may his ſoul reſt in peace), are true; and that he excelled all the ſages that were before him, or who may be after him.

VIII. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Law which we have in our poſſeſſion is the ſame Law which was given to Moſes our inſtructor.

IX. I believe with a perfect faith, that this Law will never be changed; and that the Creator (bleſſed be his name) will never give us any other.

X. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator (bleſſed be his name) knows all the actions and thoughts of man, as it is ſaid, "he has formed the hearts of all men, and is fully acquainted with all their works."

XI. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator (bleſſed be his name) rewards thoſe who keep his laws, and puniſhes thoſe who tranſgreſs them.

XII. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Meſſiah will come; and although his coming be delayed, I will ſtill patiently await his ſpeedy appearance.

XIII. I believe with a perfect faith, that there will be a reſurrection of the dead at the time when it ſhall pleaſe the Creator, bleſſed and exalted be his name, for ever and ever: Amen."

9. *Remarks on the Dangers which threaten the Eſtabliſhed Religion, and on the Means of averting them: in a Letter to the Right Hon.* Spencer Perceval, *M. P. Chancellor of His Majeſty's Exchequer. By* Edward Pearſon, *B. D. Rector of* Rempſtone, Notts. 8vo, 98 pp. Hatchard.

"THE deſign of this letter, after explaining what I mean by the danger of the Church, is to propoſe to your conſideration ſuch of thoſe laws, and thoſe modes of employing influence, as have happened to occur to me. There are probably many more, which, when you turn your thoughts to the ſubject, will not eſcape your diſcernment."—"It is not my intention, on the preſent occaſion, to enter fully into the defence of a religious eſtabliſhment, by the proof of its utility and expedience."—"In conſequence of the increaſing diſaffection of the people towards the Church of England, a way is preparing for her experiencing evils at, perhaps, no very diſtant period; while, at preſent, ſhe is by no means ſo great an inſtrument of good to the community as ſhe was deſigned to be, and as ſhe might be. I conſider the Church, ſo far as it is an *human inſtitution*, that is, ſo far as it is an *eſtabliſhment*, to be in ſufficient danger, when, from the machinations of her enemies, and the negligence of her friends, the public opinion in her favour is daily diminiſhing; for it is on public opinion, that all human inſtitutions muſt depend, and eventually ſtand or fall." (pp. 20, 21.)

"Others have ſuppoſed, or at leaſt have aſſerted, that, ſo long as the alliance between the Church and the State ſhall continue, the temporal advantages which the Church derives from that alliance will ſufficiently ſupport her. It has lately been ſaid, and by a perſon of ſome eminence in literature *, that, 'ſuppoſing the maſs of the preſent ſupporters of the Church of England to be detached from it, there would remain a ſufficiency of ſupport, from worldly and political cauſes, to prevent its fall;' that, 'ſhould the majority of ſerious believers in the kingdom become ſeparatiſts, the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment would be no more endangered than many other eſtabliſhments, which are ſupported rather as ſources of emolument to a few, than as uſeful or neceſſary to the community;' and that, 'with ſuch a number of potent allies as the Church has, it can never fall but in ſome grand convulſion of the State, againſt which no defences are available.' This is ſaid by a perſon who is not friendly to the Church of England. I am not willing, however, to conſider it as ſaid *inſidiouſly*." (pp. 22, 23.)

"Dr. Aikin mentions the religious eſtabliſhment of *Ireland* as an inſtance, in which, as he thinks, the truth of his obſervations is exemplified. 'The ſtate of the Church of Ireland,' he ſays, 'is a ſtriking example of the advantageous poſition occupied by an eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment. Although it is the Church only of (probably) the tenth part of the people, it is endowed as if providing for

* Dr John Aikin.

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the religious wants of the whole island.' But, admitting this to be the real ſtate of the Church of Ireland, can any friend of that Church conſider it as a ſtate of proſperity?"—"The method by which the Catholics of Ireland are, perhaps, moſt likely to be induced to embrace the eſtabliſhed religion, is that which has the teſtimony of experience in its favour; I mean, the endeavouring to enlighten the underſtandings of the great body of the people by an improved mode of education. This was the chief inſtrument, by which in this iſland, and in the ſeveral countries of the Continent in which the reformed religion prevails, the principles of the Reformation were at firſt enabled to make their way; and this, in the caſe of the Iriſh, though it might not, any more than in England or in Scotland, bring them to what is exactly right, would probably reſcue them from their ſubjection to the abſurdities of Popery. Poſſibly alſo, by making the office of a *ſchoolmaſter*, even though that ſchoolmaſter ſhould be a *Catholic*, more advantageous than that of a Catholic *prieſt*, this inſtrument might be ſo employed, as to afford a preſent relief, and produce an immediate ſpirit of content, and of attachment to the State *. But, taking the ſituation of the Church of Ireland as it now is, and as it has been for (I may ſay) ages paſt, can Dr. Aikin, as I have already aſked, hold out that Church as an inſtance which is adapted to afford any conſolation to thoſe who are apprehenſive that the Church of England is in danger? Can it be ſaid, that the Church is not in danger, if there be any probability, from the increaſe of Sectariſts among us, of its being reduced to a ſituation ſimilar to that of the Church of Ireland?" (pp. 31—33.)

"When I ſay, then, that the Church is in danger, I ſpeak of thoſe dangers, which conſiſt in the increaſing defection of her members, and which, by diminiſhing her means and opportunities of benefiting the publick, and anſwering the end of her inſtitution, eventually threaten her exiſtence. I conſider theſe dangers to ariſe, not ſo much from the increaſing ſtrength of any particular ſect, as from the increaſing and combined ſtrength of all, or at leaſt of the generality of ſects; for, though many of the ſects differ as much from each other as they do from the Church, they agree in hoſtility to the Church, and are ready, each with the hope of obtaining the aſcendency, to co-operate againſt her."—"When, therefore, the lately projected meaſure relating to the Catholics, purporting to be an extenſion of the *Iriſh* Act of Parliament paſſed in 1793, to *Engliſh* Catholics, was firſt talked of, I cannot ſay that it excited in me much alarm. I did not imagine that a privilege, which was granted to *Iriſh* Catholics in 1793, and from which no ill effects had ariſen, could be productive of any ſuch effects, if granted to *Engliſh* Catholics in 1807. I was, however, alarmed at the form which this meaſure had aſſumed when it was introduced into the Houſe of Commons in a ſeparate ſtate, and ſtill more alarmed at the principles which were avowed in the diſcuſſion of it."—"But, ſuppoſing it to have been right for the Legiſlature to grant the indulgence to Catholics which was intended by Miniſters, there was, I think, according to the principles of ſound policy, no ſufficient reaſon, from any conſiderations relating to Diſſenters, for not granting it; and, in this caſe, it would perhaps have been more ſafely attempted, and certainly more ſafely done, by the paſſing of a mere *Declaratory Act*, to the effect that, in conſequence of the *union* between Great Britain and Ireland, the Act of the Iriſh Parliament on the ſubject referred to, paſſed in 1793, extended to Iriſh Catholics employed in Great Britain, and alſo (if that had been thought adviſeable) to *Engliſh* Catholics. The Diſſenters might have complained of this; but they would have had no juſt reaſon to complain. It will readily be admitted, that the religion of the generality of Diſſenters in this part of the United Kingdom is nearer to the truth than that of Catholics; but the principle upon which indulgences ought to be granted or refuſed to thoſe who are not of the eſtabliſhed religion, is not *truth*, but *ſafety*; that is, a regard is to be had, not to the degree in which any ſect claiming indulgences differs in opinion from the eſtabliſhed religion, but to the degree in which it affects the

* "Even if Catholic prieſts, on taking the oaths which all Catholics profeſs themſelves ready to take, were permitted to be the ſchoolmaſters ſo paid by the State, it would be a fairer plan, and a leſs infringement on the rights of an eſtabliſhed Church, than to allow ſtipends to Catholic prieſts as *Catholic prieſts*, which, I underſtand, was the plan of Mr. Pitt. It might be proper, ſo long as the Catholic religion ſhall remain in Ireland, or at leaſt ſo long as it ſhall remain there in any thing like its preſent extent, to render the ſituation of Catholic prieſts better than it is, and themſelves leſs dependant on their ſeveral flocks; but we ought to avoid every thing which would operate as a temptation to *perpetuate* the Catholic religion."

ſafety

safety of that religion. It is upon this principle, that *Quakers* are more indulged than persons of any other sect of Protestant Dissenters. Their religious opinions are, perhaps, more absurd, *i. e.* farther from the truth, than those of most other Dissenters; but in conformity, if not in consequence of these opinions, their demeanour is so peaceable, and their desire of making proselytes so restrained, that the established religion is in little or no danger from them." —"Now, if Catholics be so attached to the State, and so devoid of hostility to the Church, as the declarations of those respectable persons who have lately undertaken, and in the most solemn manner, to speak the sentiments of Catholics, represent them to be, there would, I think, be no danger in granting them the privilege which the late Ministers intended to grant them. On the other hand, if Dissenters, though friendly to the State, retain that hostility to the Church of which they have always been suspected, and which they have never disavowed, there would be great danger in admitting them to situations of authority and influence, by which their ability to interfere with the safety of the Church, and eventually with that of the State, would be indemnitely augmented. Whether your opinion on this subject, Sir, entirely agrees with mine, I do not know; but, so far as I can judge from news-paper reports of speeches made in Parliament, I flatter myself that it does. This at least seems certain, that you are not deficient in a readiness to concede to Non-conformists every thing which can be conceded with discretion; for, though you were the member of the House who first and most strongly objected to the measure referred to, you objected less to the measure itself, than to the principles upon which it was attempted to be defended. Supposing you, therefore, to express the sentiments entertained on this subject by those who now form the Ministry of which you are a part, we may indulge the pleasing hope, that while the conscientious Catholics and Dissenters are permitted to enjoy every privilege which they can enjoy consistently with the safety of the established religion, the established religion itself will not, through mistaken notions of liberality, be deprived of any support which is necessary to its existence or prosperity.

"It is impossible for me to write on the dangers of the Church, without adverting to that division among the members of the Church itself, on the Calvinistic points, which has, perhaps, subsisted, in some degree or other, ever since its first establishment, but which, within a few years past, has arisen to a more alarming height than usual. Many clergymen of the Church of England, adopting the peculiar notions of Calvin, or however of the late Mr. Whitefield, who was a Calvinist, have assumed to themselves the title of *Evangelical* or *Gospel* ministers, and have not only asserted these doctrines to be doctrines of the Church of England, but encouraged the belief, that the Clergy of the Church of England, being by far the majority of them, who omit to follow their example, neither preach the doctrines of the *Church*, nor the doctrines of the *Gospel*. In consequence of this, the Church is exposed to that danger which must necessarily arise from a *degradation of the character of her Ministers*; for, if this allegation were true, it would follow, that the ministers of the Church are false to their most solemn engagements, and preach doctrines contrary to those which they have subscribed to as true. But this is not all: for, misled by such suggestions as these, the people are drawn off from the Church (in which, with a few exceptions, they are thus taught to believe that the Gospel is not preached) not only to the Methodistic societies which were instituted by Mr. Whitefield, and in which the doctrines acknowledged to be *Calvinistic* are more particularly insisted on; but also to those Methodistic societies which were instituted by Mr. Wesley, and which, though denominated *Arminian*, retain the doctrines of justification by *faith* exclusively of *works*, the *new birth* (or *instantaneous* and *sensible* conversion), and *assurance of salvation*, which are either the concomitants or consequences of Calvinism, and which, to the generality of the people, are probably the greatest inducements to adopt Calvinism. Now, though I entirely absolve the persons to whom I refer from the *design* of being enemies to the Church, I am obliged to contend, that their conduct is as injurious to the Church as that of enemies can be, and in some respects more so." (pp. 41-49.)

"Having thus explained what I mean by the dangers of the Church and stated the causes from which I conceive them to arise; I go on to propose the methods by which I think it possible for them to be averted. In doing this, I shall have occasion to mention some things, to which I would call your more particular attention as a *legislator* and a *minister*; and others, which may be considered as addressed to you in common with all other persons of rank and influence.

"With respect to new *laws* which may be necessary for the defence of the Church, as I do not think it desirable that any, at least any which relate to things *within* the Church, should be passed

paſſed but by the advice, and with the conſent, of *Convocation*; I muſt, in the firſt place, expreſs my wiſh, that the Convocation were permitted to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs, or at leaſt for the purpoſe of deliberating whether any buſineſs relating to the Church may not require to be diſpatched. I think it ſcarcely poſſible that, in the preſent ſtate of things, the ſitting of the Convocation could be productive of any harm; and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that it would be productive of much good. It cannot be denied that the ſervice of the Church ought to be rendered as excellent in itſelf, and as acceptable to the people, as poſſible. But, as this implies a certain adaptation of it to the manners, cuſtoms, and language of the people, which, in ſome reſpects, are always changing, an opportunity of a correſpondent change in the ſervice of the Church, and the rites and ceremonies obſerved in it, ought not only to be left open in form, but, as occaſions offer, made uſe of in fact."—"Biſhop Butler obſerves, that 'a great part of what our Reformers directed for preſerving a ſenſe of religion upon the minds of the people, is neglected by the generality among us; for inſtance, the ſervice of the Church, not only upon common days, but alſo upon Saints' days; and ſeveral other things might be mentioned. Thus, they have no cuſtomary admonition, no public call to recollect the thoughts of God and religion, from one Sunday to another.' The ground of this complaint, and the conſequent evil, might eaſily be removed, if Convocation would authorize a daily ſervice, which, by its brevity, might be more ſuited to the preſent convenience of the people, and direct that the miniſter of every pariſh ſhould, if not daily, yet as nearly ſo as he well could, perform it in his church or chapel." (p. 54.)

"Another inſtance, in which the interference of Convocation ſeems neceſſary, relates to the *Athanaſian Creed*."—"The authority of Convocation might alſo, as I conceive, be very profitably employed in authorizing improvements in our tranſlation of the Scriptures."—"The Convocation, if aſſembled for the diſpatch of buſineſs, would have it in their power to benefit the Church by other methods beſides the recommendation of what is *new*, and might be no leſs uſeful in preventing *innovations*, than in promoting *alterations*. On many occaſions, a declaration of their opinion would be as effectual a remedy for an exiſting evil, as the enacting of a law. Not long ſince, Mr. Overton, a Clergyman, ventured to charge the great body of the Clergy of the Church of England with being Diſſenters from the Church, affirming himſelf and thoſe miniſters and members of the Church who are uſually ſtyled *Evangelical* or *Goſpel*, to be the only true miniſters and members of it."—"Since, however, the generality of men are more influenced by authority than they are by reaſoning, it is greatly to be wiſhed that this affirmation had been authoritatively reprobated. If the Convocation had ſolemnly pronounced it to be, what it undoubtedly was, a *libel* on the great body of the clergy, it would, in all probability, have been reiterated with much leſs confidence than it has been, and the miſchievous effects which it was calculated to produce, would have been more completely counteracted.

"Laſtly, the very idea, that the Convocation did, from time to time, deliberate whether the Church, by certain alterations, might not be brought nearer to perfection, would tend to produce the belief that ſhe was either as near to perfection as poſſible, or that no alterations were adviſeable for the preſent; whereas, when every thing relating to the Church is ſuffered to remain the ſame, without even a deliberation about alterations, for a hundred years together, it will not eaſily be credited that ſhe is ſo ready to admit improvements, and to go on towards perfection, as ſhe profeſſes to be.

"The methods of contributing to the ſafety of the Church which I have hitherto mentioned, relate to things which may be conſidered as *within* the Church, and which, therefore, would probably be employed with more effect, if they originated with the Convocation. There are others, in which the Convocation cannot, perhaps, with propriety take a leading part. Among theſe is the review, if it ſhould be thought neceſſary, of the *Act of Toleration*. It is certainly to be wiſhed that defection from the Church ſhould be prevented by the cordial attachment which the people have to it, rather than by any other method. Other methods, however, may ſometimes be neceſſary; and the queſtion, whether it would not be adviſeable to leſſen the facility with which licences to teach are now granted? is, in the opinion of many, a proper ſubject for the conſideration of the Legiſlature. Certain it is, that theſe licences are often granted to perſons who are totally unqualified for the office with which they are thus entruſted; and though, in matters of religion, great care ought to be taken not to interfere with liberty of conſcience, it would be both impolitic and cruel to expoſe the people unneceſſarily to dangerous deluſions. Many regulations indeed of this kind might take place, without at all interfering with liberty of conſcience, though they would, perhaps, be miſinterpreted to do ſo; for,

with

with respect to the great mass of Dissenters from the Church, particularly the *Methodistic* Dissenters, whether of the Wesleian or Whitfieldian class, *conscience* has less to do with their dissent than almost any other principle of human conduct. As it seems probable that many persons become licensed teachers for the sake of the privileges to which licensed teachers are entitled, it might have a good effect to grant licences of two sorts; one which should merely shield dissenting teachers and their hearers from the penalties of the statute 22 Cha. II. c. 1.; another which should excuse the teachers from serving in the militia, or on juries, &c. or confer on them any other privileges which might be deemed proper; and that the latter sort should be granted only on certain conditions. These conditions might be, that a year's *notice* should be given of an intention to apply for such a licence, that the persons who apply for it should either produce satisfactory certificates of their *qualifications* for being teachers of religion, or should be subjected to an examination in the Gospels of the *Greek Testament*; and that a *place* or *places* should be fixed upon, in which alone, till a fresh licence were applied for and obtained, they should be permitted to exercise their ministry. These regulations, particularly that relating to a test of qualification, which is the most important, and would probably be the most effectual of all, could not reasonably be complained of as an infringement of the *Act of Toleration*; for the great body of ignorant and self-appointed teachers, who now so much abound among the *Methodists* and *Baptists*, and especially among the former, were not in the contemplation of the Legislature when the Act of Toleration was first framed; neither, as I conceive, do such Dissenters as were intended to be protected by the Act of Toleration, at all wish that persons who are so unlearned, as not to be able to read the Gospels in the original language, should be permitted to become teachers of religion. In any case, it cannot justly be deemed an infringement on useful or rational liberty to adopt measures, by which, without the probability of any ill consequences arising from them, the people will be rendered less liable to be enticed from the Church, and become less exposed to delusions on the subject of religion.

"If the Church of England were to prosper in the degree in which every friend of it must wish it to prosper, that is, in proportion to the increasing population and prosperity of the country, a great deal would be requisite to be done in the building or rebuilding of *places of public worship*, and in augmenting, restoring, or securing the *revenues* of the Church."—"With respect to the first of them, notwithstanding the *general* defection from the Church, which is complained of, there are instances in which, in consequence of increased population, the place or places of public worship provided by the Church of England, would by no means be sufficient to accommodate all the inhabitants, if they were inclined to attend her service; and cases might be mentioned, in which persons have in a manner been driven to dissenting assemblies by this circumstance alone. So also with respect to the revenues of the Church there are many cases in which the endowment is not sufficient to provide for the regular service being performed even once on a Sunday; whereas it is desirable that full service (by which I mean the *prayers* and a *sermon*) should be regularly performed in every church and chapel *twice* on every Sunday."—"I know a case in which, for the public worship and religious instruction of the inhabitants of *four* contiguous parishes, divine service is performed only *once* on the Sunday. The tithes in this case, as in many others, are in lay hands; and the stipend which is allowed for the performance of Divine Service seems not more than adequate to the service actually performed.

"As the Church of England ought to be ever attentive to the intrinsic excellence of her service, so ought she also to take care that this excellence be rendered conspicuous to the people. This can no otherwise be effected than by providing that the various offices of the Church be constantly performed, not only with decorum and regularity, according to the directions of the Rubricks, but also with *propriety* and *effect*. It seems to me a matter of the most essential importance, that every person who is intended for the Ministry of the Church should, from the earliest period at which that intention is formed, and at which education can commence, be instructed in the art of *reading* or *delivery*, and constantly trained up in the exercise of it, under some judicious guide.—This, however, is not all: I must, under this head, express my wish that, by the institution, in each of our Universities, of a new professorship or lectureship, some permanent provision were made for the instructing of young men, who are intended for the service of the Church, in the *practical* knowledge of the various duties of their profession, and in training them up by *exercises*, as well as by *precept* and *example*, in the actual *performance* of those duties.—With the view of promoting an attention to what is here recommended, a public-spirited individual, who requested his name to be concealed, lately offered to secure to the University of

of Cambridge the payment of 200l. a year for five years, on the condition that an experiment ſhould be made of giving *Ritual Lectures* in that Univerſity for that period. As the Heads of Houſes declined to accept this liberal offer, the experiment could not be made with any hopes of ſucceſs. (See the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine for November and December 1806, and for March 1807.) Another method, by which the dangers of the Church may be averted, is, the care of its profeſſed Members, and eſpecially of thoſe who are in ſituations of rank and influence, to ſhew, by their conduct, that they conſider the preſervation and proſperity of it as a matter of importance. On inveſtigation they would diſcover, if I miſtake not, that true Religion is a much more ſimple as well as a more ſublime thing than it is often conceived to be; and that there is ample room, within the limits preſcribed by the Church of England, to make as great advances, in both the theory and practice of it, as either need or can be made. Of this at leaſt they may be certain: that it is not neceſſary to be *Calviniſtic* in order to be *religious*; for there was a great deal of true Religion in the world before any thing like Calviniſm was ever thought of.—The unity of the *Catholic* or *Univerſal* Church will be ſufficiently preſerved, ſo long as the different National Churches, of which the Catholic or Univerſal Church is compoſed, ſhall acknowledge the divine miſſion of our Saviour, and the divine authority of Scripture: but the unity of a *National* Church, which is of a much ſtricter nature, can no otherwiſe be preſerved, than by the voluntary ſubmiſſion of all the individuals of the nation to the ſame regulations in religious matters, and their joining in the ſame form of public worſhip. After what I have ſaid under the laſt head, if what I have ſaid ſhall be attended to, it will not be neceſſary to dwell much on the ſubject of *patronage*, or the principle on which *eccleſiaſtical preferments* ought to be diſpoſed of. The importance of the ſubject however, induces me to ſay a word or two particularly upon it. In practice, the conſiderations upon which eccleſiaſtical preferments are diſpoſed of muſt, I fear, be of a *mixed* nature; yet it is to be hoped that a regard to the welfare of the Church may ſtill form a very conſiderable, if not a prevailing, part of the mixture. The misfortune is, that the power or privilege of beſtowing ſuch preferments is too often conſidered as a *right* which may be freely exerciſed according to the inclination of the poſſeſſor, rather than as a *duty* which is to be performed in a certain implied manner, and with a view to certain implied purpoſes. In its original deſign, this power or privilege was not a *gift*, which might be employed to the perſonal advantage of the individual who poſſeſſed it; but a *truſt*, which was committed to him for the benefit of the publick. This deſign, therefore, ought ever to be kept in view, and, as far as exiſting circumſtances will allow, conſcientiouſly acted upon. It might be too much to ſay, that *family*, *friendly* or *political* conſiderations ought to have no weight in the diſpoſal of eccleſiaſtical preferments; but it is certain that they ought not to be diſpoſed of from theſe conſiderations *only*; that is, without any regard to the qualifications of the perſons on whom they are beſtowed. This is a ſtrong if not a concluſive argument againſt the practice, which too much prevails, of *purchaſing* the power or privilege of beſtowing eccleſiaſtical preferments. For, not to mention that the very circumſtance of purchaſing is apt to give the idea of uncontrolable right, the purchaſe is generally made, not with the view of beſtowing the preferments on the moſt proper perſons, but with the view of ſo beſtowing them as rather to preclude conſideration of the qualifications of thoſe on whom they are to be beſtowed. This is at leaſt preparing the way for a temptation, with which it may not be eaſy to avoid complying, to beſtow eccleſiaſtical preferments on improper perſons, and to do an eſſential injury to the Church. I will not pretend to ſpecify the qualifications of thoſe who are the moſt proper objects of patronage. Theſe indeed muſt vary, in ſome degree, according to the particular ſituation to which any one is to be appointed. It may be ſufficient to ſay, in general, that, if a patron be deſirous of employing his patronage to the greateſt benefit of the Church, he muſt not be content with ſelecting the objects of it from thoſe candidates for preferment who may happen to fall in his way, but muſt take ſome pains, and exerciſe ſome judgment, in the diſcovery of them.

"Such, Sir, is my idea of the dangers of the Church; and ſuch are the methods by which, as I conceive, theſe dangers may be moſt effectually averted. As I had no deſire of exciting apprehenſion, any farther than might be neceſſary to direct to the means of ſafety, I have ſtated no dangers which I did not think real, and have propoſed no methods of averting them which I did not think neceſſary. Happy ſhall I be, if what I have ſaid ſhall in any degree contribute to the employment of thoſe methods; for ſure I am, that whoever does a ſervice to the Church of England, which I conſider as the eye of the Chriſtian World, does a ſervice to the cauſe of true Religion. Nor am I, amidſt the apprehenſions in which I have indulged,

indulged, without ſenſations of a contrary nature. I ſee ſufficient occaſion for alarm, but no juſt reaſon for deſpair. The friends of the Church of England may ſay, with the firſt Preachers of the Goſpel, "We are troubled on every ſide, yet not diſtreſſed; we are perplexed, but not in deſpair; perſecuted, but not forſaken." There are innumerable perſons of great reſpectability in the middle claſſes of life, and there are many individuals of high rank and influence, to whom the Church of England is ſtill "a delight, the holy and honourable of the Lord; who have the judgment to ſee, and the candour to acknowledge, her excellence in herſelf, and her beneficial effects on the community. It is, in particular, a ſource of conſolation to every Friend of the Church of England, and therefore to every Friend of true Religion, and it ought to be the ſubject of our daily thankſgiving to the Almighty, that we have a *King* on the throne who is ſo firmly attached to the Church of England, and ſo attentive to her preſervation and proſperity, as GEORGE the THIRD has invariably ſhewn himſelf to be."

10. *Poems, by the Rev.* George Crabbe. *(Concluded from vol.* LXXVII. *p.* 1033.)

WE return with pleaſure to the continuation of this article; and much as we have admired the elegant diction of the former pieces, with the chaſte and natural deſcription of rural life contained in them, we have no leſs reaſon to be ſatisfied with the intereſt excited by the concluding Poems.

In "The Birth of Flattery," there is much poetical playfulneſs.

The ſtory of "Sir Euſtace Grey" is ſtrongly impreſſive, and gives an affecting account of the progreſs of inſanity on a proud and irritated mind.

"VISITOR.

"The poor Sir Euſtace!—yet his hope,
Leads him to think of joys again;
And when his earthly viſions droop,
His views of heavenly kind remain:—
But whence that meek and humbled ſtrain,
That ſpirit wounded, loſt, reſign'd?
Would not ſo proud a ſoul diſdain
The madneſs of the pooreſt mind?

"PHYSICIAN.

"No! for the more he ſwell'd with Pride,
The more he felt Misfortune's blow;
Diſgrace and Grief he could not hide,
And Poverty had laid him low:
Thus Shame and Sorrow working flow,
At length this humble ſpirit gave;
Madneſs on theſe began to grow,
And bound him to his fiends a ſlave.

"Though the wild thoughts had touch'd his brain,
Then was he free: ſo, forth he ran;
He ſpake of fiends; look'd wild and wan;
To ſoothe or threat, alike were vain;
Year after year, the hurried man
Obey'd thoſe fiends from place to place;
Till his religious change began
To form a frenzied child of grace.

"For, as the fury loſt its ſtrength,
The mind repoſed; by ſlow degrees,
Came lingering Hope, and brought at length,
To the tormented ſpirit, eaſe:
This ſlave of Sin, whom fiends could ſeize,
Felt, or believ'd their power had end;
"'Tis faith," he cried, "my boſom frees,
And now my Saviour is my friend."

"But ah! though Time can yield relief,
And ſoften woes it cannot cure;
Would we not ſuffer pain and grief,
To have our reaſon ſound and ſure?
Then let us keep our boſoms pure,
Our fancy's favourite flights ſuppreſs;
Prepare the body to endure,
And bend the mind to meet diſtreſs;
And then his guardian care implore,
Whom demons dread, and men adore."

In "The Hall of Juſtice" our feelings are warmly excited for the poor wretched Vagrant, who, however great her errors, poſſeſſes a heart not inſenſible to compunction.

"True, I was not to virtue train'd,
Yet well I knew my deeds were ill;
By each offence my heart was pain'd,
I wept, but I offended ſtill;
My better thoughts my life diſdain'd,
But yet the viler led my will."

Again:

"Oh! by the God who loves to ſpare,
Deny me not the boon I crave;
Let this lov'd child your mercy ſhare,
And let me find a peaceful grave;
Make her yet ſpotleſs ſoul your care,
And let my ſins their portion have,
Her for a better fate prepare,
And puniſh whom 'twere ſin to ſave!"

The concluding Poem, intituled "Woman," was written on Mr. Lidyard's obſervation, as quoted by Mr. Parke in his "Travels into Africa." The ſubject is handled with great taſte, and the female ſex are moſt elegantly complimented.

"Man may the ſterner virtues know,
Determin'd Juſtice, Truth ſevere;
But female hearts with pity glow,
And Woman holds affliction dear;
For guiltleſs woes her ſorrows flow,
And ſuffering Vice compels her tear."

We have no heſitation in recommending a peruſal of this intereſting publication to the Amateurs of elegant Poetry.

*** On turning back to the former critique, we find one *error*; but perceive it is ſo in Mr. Crabbe's book. In p. 1037, l. 32, to cavil *more*," ſhould, for the rhyme's ſake, have been "to cavil *now*."

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR 1808.

By Henry James Pye, *Esq. P. L.*

BEHOLD yon lurid Orb, that seems
Devious thro' æther's paths to stray,
And, while with baleful light it gleams,
Appears to trace no certain way;
No influence mild, with genial force,
Waits on its desultory course;
But myriads view its streaming hair
Shed death and horror thro' the air,
While even Science' piercing sight,
Clear from the mists of visionary fears,
Anxious beholds the erratic Stranger's flight,
Left, mingling with the planetary spheres,
It shake the order of the mighty frame,
Destroy with ponderous shock, or melt with sulphurous flame.
Such is, alas! the dread that waits
On savage Inroad's wild career;
While, trembling round, the peaceful States
Survey its meteor course with fear.
And as the immortal mandate guides,
And points the Comet where to stray:
So thro' the battle's crimson tides
It points Ambition's fatal way;
Submissive both th' Eternal's will perform,
As ast his high behest, the earthquake and the storm.
But as with ray benign and bland
The radiant Ruler of the Year
Sheds plenty on the smiling land,
Where-e'er his vivifying beams appear,
Now wakes the roseate bloom of Spring,
Fann'd by young Zephyr's tepid wing,
Or clothes the wide expanding plain
With Summer's fruits and Autumn's grain;
Or, gathering from the watery shores
Sources of vegetable stores,
Renews scorch'd Earth's exhausted powers
With balmy dews and gentle showers;
So from the Patriot Monarch's care,
Whose breast no dreams of conquest move, [love,
Founding his glory on his People's
And proud to boast unbounded empire there,
The copious rills of Peace domestic stream;
Warm glows fair Virtue's flame; and bright, Religion's beam.
O Britain, may thy happy coast,
Tho' loud oppression rage around,
To the applauding Nations boast
One shore with peace, with mercy crown'd:
Still may thy hospitable seat
To suffering greatness yield a safe retreat;
For, when the Sacred hat of the skies
First caus'd thy sea-encircled Realm to rise,
* It bade it an eternal column stand,
Sacred to want and woe from every clime and land.

* Pind. Olymp. VIII. Strophe 2.

Doletus *on the Death of* Erasmus *Translated.*

FIR'D with inexpiable rage,
While Rome and Carthage persever'd to wage
The long-repeated fight,
Against their stout and valiant foe
Intrepid chieftains aim'd the furious blow,
Exerting tenfold might;
Rous'd by a generous thirst for fame,
Swift to embattled fields the warrior came,
And hurl'd his ponderous spear:
Thus He who rashly dar'd proclaim
Hatred to Cicero's illustrious name,
Spurning remorse or fear,
Envious of Gallia's fair renown,
And rending from her brows the laureat crown,
Stood to our shafts expos'd
While living; but his vital thread
Now fate hath shorn, we war not with the dead:
The scene's for ever clos'd.
Ye muses, smite th' harmonious lyre,
And let our emulative bards conspire
To sing this Veteran's praise.
Stern Death, his arm extending wide,
Sweeps from Germania's * widow'd land the pride
Of these autumnal days.
Tho' Italy and France retain
As yet a few of Learning's chosen train
Each for himself an host;
From the dark chambers of the grave
In vain did Science interpose to save
This Sage, Germania's boast.

L. L.

To Lieut.-col. S—, *an old and invaluable Friend, with a Purse.*

By Joseph Budworth, *Esq.*

S******K, through me a Daughter's work receive,
And may th' intention in the mem'ry live;
She knows the soundness which true friendship bears,
Grew from your youth, and strengthen'd with our years;
And wishing in the link to hold a part,
Presents this off'ring from a guileless heart: [grew,
By willing hands, this well-meant present
Gift of remembrance—it was made for you;
Trusting the guardian character of Friend
May to his child parentally descend.

* Erasmus, it is well known, was born at Rotterdam, and styled himself *Rotterodamus*; but the low Countries were often called Germany, while they formed part of the Emperor Charles the Fifth's dominions.

Epitaph

Epitaph upon General dé PAOLI's *Tomb in St.* PANCRAS' *Church-yard, written by Sig.* FRANCESCO PIETRI, *a Gentleman of* CORSICA, *and one of the General's moſt intimate Friends and faithful Followers.*

D. O. M.
PASCHALIS DE PAOLI,
Supremi olim Corſorum Ducis et Moderatoris
memoriæ ſacrum:
qui, primâ et potiore ætate in Corſicâ Inſulâ peractâ
in Patriâ Libertate contra Genuenſem Tyrannidem vindicandâ,
aſſerendâ, tutandâ; et in Republicâ optimis legibus
inſtitutiſque ordinandâ atque adminiſtrandâ; deinde
Inſulæ occupatione contra Gallorum invadentium
arma atque exercitus, ſtrenuis conatibus et ſucceſſibus
per biennium ferè retardatâ; Corſis tandem à nimium
impari Hoſtium numero ad deditionem coactis, in
continentem Italiam, et mox in Angliam, tutiſſimum
omni tempore exagitatæ Virtutis perfugium, ſeceſſit
illuſtris exul, anno elapſi ſæculi LXIX; ubi,
magnanimæ gentis plauſu, à Georgio III.
Potentiſſimo et Optimo Principe, humaniſſimè
in tutelam receptus, et regiâ deinceps ſemper
munificentiâ ſuffultus, reliquam vitam,
bonis omnibus in honore et ingenti eſtimatione
habitus, explevit in pace.
Vir ingenii vi, animi magnitudine et conſtantiâ,
militari fortitudine et politicâ ſapientiâ, pietate
in Deum, caritate in Patriam, liberalitate in ſuos
atque egenos, comitate in omnes, politiorum literarum
culturâ, et morum amœnitate, decore, atque elegantiâ,
inter clariſſimos omnis ævi et omnium gentium
perpetuò colendus!
Natus Roſtini in Corſicâ nonis Aprilis
ann. Rep. Sal. MDCCXXV.
Obiit Londini nonis Februarii Ann. MDCCCVII.
Ætatis ſuæ LXXXII.

Inſcription upon General de PAOLI's *Monument in* WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

D. O. M.
To the Memory of
PASQUALE DE PAOLI,
one of the moſt eminent and moſt illuſtrious characters
of the age in which he lived.
He was born at Roſtino in Corſica, April 5, 1725;
was unanimouſly choſen at the age of 30 Supreme Head of that Iſland,
and died in this Metropolis, Feb. 5, 1807,
aged 82 years.
The early and better part of his life he devoted to
the cauſe of Liberty;
nobly maintaining it againſt the uſurpation
of Genoeſe and French Tyranny.
By his many ſplendid atchievements,
his uſeful and benevolent inſtitutions,
his patrotic and public zeal
manifeſted upon every occaſion,
he, amongſt the few who have merited ſo glorious a title,
moſt juſtly deſerved to be hailed
the Father of his Country!
Being obliged by the ſuperior force of his Enemies
to retire from Corſica,
he ſought refuge in this Land of Liberty;
and was here moſt graciouſly received
(amidſt the general applauſe of a magnanimous Nation)
into the protection of his Majeſty King George the Third;
by whoſe foſtering hand and munificence,
he not only obtained a ſafe and honourable aſylum;
but was enabled, during the remainder of his days,
to enjoy the ſociety of his friends and faithful followers,

in

in affluent and dignified retirement.
He expreſſed, to the laſt moment of his life, the moſt grateful ſenſe of his Majeſty's paternal goodneſs towards him, praying for the preſervation of his ſacred perſon, and the proſperity of his Dominions.

VERSES *occaſioned by the Report that the* PRINCE OF BRAZIL, *with the Royal Family of* PORTUGAL, *had determined, rather than ſubmit to the Demands of the* FRENCH, *to embark for their Poſſeſſions in* SOUTH AMERICA.

SAD Luſitania, by falſe friends betray'd,
Lament thy glories ſunk, thy ſtrength decay'd!
Lo! Gallia's ſons triumphant from afar
Pour forth their armies, terrible in war;
Spread wide deſtruction o'er thy fair domain,
To aid the vengeance of inglorious Spain!
On Almada's tow'ring ſteep,
Frowning on the ſtormy deep,
See thy guardian Genius ſtand,
With full-fwoln eye, and trembling hand!
"Alas, what ſounds," he cries, "invade my ear, [fear!
The voice of anguiſh, deep diſtreſs, and
Was it for this my ſons in happier days
Acquir'd immortal fame and deathleſs praiſe?
Was it for this, in many a dreadful fight,
The Mooriſh Chiefs confeſs'd their matchleſs might?
Was it for this, that Duro's rapid flood,
And Tagus ſtream, were purpled with their blood? [new'd)
And when at length (the conteſt oft re-
Our cruel Foes were finally ſubdu'd;
When Peace the warrior of his rage diſarm'd,
And civil arts the happy people charm'd,
By Commerce taught to ſpread the ſwelling ſail, [ſpringing gale,
To mark the riſing ſtars, to catch the
To traverſe dangerous ſeas unknown before,
And realms remote with vent'rous keel explore.
Then Henry liv'd, by patriot views inſpir'd,
By Science taught, by true Ambition fir'd.
Hail, great Emmanuel! thy illuſtrious name, [proclaim.
Let India's wealth, and Gama's voyage
Bleſt with each art, inflam'd by nobleſt views, [Muſe;
Favour'd by Heaven, by Fortune, and the
The Epic Lyre ſee Camoens boldly ſweep,
Deſcribe the terrors of the ſtormy deep,
Or paint with verdure crown'd Mozambique's plains,
Or paſtoral Madagaſcar's happy ſwains.
Great Bard! whoſe bold and lofty genius ſoar'd
To heights by antient Poets unexplor'd.
Oſorio too, on whoſe perſuaſive tongue
The eloquence of Rome's great Conſul hung,
Skill'd to perform the ſage Hiſtorian's part,
To elevate the ſoul, to touch the heart,
To fire with nobleſt thoughts the Royal Mind, [kind.
And make his Prince a bleſſing to mankind!
But ah! how chang'd! by Luxury oppreſt,
A liſtleſs languor ſeizes every breaſt;
No patriot Chief with ardent ſpirit glows,
No Warrior dares to meet his Country's foes;
Content to ſhed the unavailing tear,
And yield yourſelves ſad victims to deſpair!
Grant that our courage and our ſtrength may fail,
That Gallia's Forces will at laſt prevail,
Muſt we then yield, our ſpirit yet unbroke,
And bend our necks beneath a foreign yoke?
Submit to bear the haughty Victor's chain,
Plunder'd by Gallia, and deſpis'd by Spain?
Since no conceſſions can our foes appeaſe,
Let us with fearleſs mind explore the ſeas;
With Liberty our guide, ſecurely brave
The driving tempeſt and the raging wave.
Brazilia's realms with joy our ſails will greet,
Her harbours open, to receive our Fleet;
Unfold the treaſures of her happy ſoil,
Where fruits ſpontaneous ſcorn the laborer's toil,
And golden harveſts deck the cultur'd field,
Or groves of cotton their rich produce yield.
There ſhines the Sun with more propitious ray,
And gives a brighter and a purer day;
There Nature wantons in her virgin prime,
In all her works majeſtic and ſublime.
The mighty Orellana bounds the ſhores,
And ſea-like Plata its vaſt waters pours;
Impregnated with gems, the mountains riſe
Above all meaſur'd height, and ſeem to touch the ſkies. [ſhed,
There citron-groves a grateful fragrance
And high palmetas lift their waving head.
All Poets dream, and all that Fancy feigns,
In wild luxuriance bleſs thoſe happy plains.
Why this delay? With health, with vigour bleſt,
My generous Sons deſpiſe ignoble reſt.
Haſte; let us go! and while our eyes purſue
Fair Liſbon's hills retiring from our view,
Each thought that leads you to return ſuppreſs, [bleſs!
For Heaven this enterprize will ſurely
We leave a country deſtin'd to become
Of Learning, Arts, and Sciences, the tomb;
A prey to wretches, by a Tyrant led,
To rapine, cruelty, injuſtice bred;
Perfidious Monſters! by no laws reſtrain'd,
Unmov'd by pity, by no kindneſs gain'd.
Let Europe feel the terrors they impoſe,
And meanly ſink beneath a weight of woes;
We,

We, happier Exiles, in a distant clime
Will live secure from wars, exempt from crime; [spise,
And, blest with freedom, Gallia's arts de-
While brightest prospects open to our eyes
Of future empire, and a large increase
Of Virtue, true Felicity, and Peace.

Dec. 10. A. Z.

ON THE EXPATRIATION OF THE COURT AND ROYAL FAMILY OF LISBON, IN DECEMBER, 1807.

YON Fleet so majestic adown Tagus steering, [the strand!
What multitudes flock to behold from
On the deck of each vessel what crowds are appearing, [land!
To waft fond adieus to their dear native
Lusitania, thy Sov'reign, thy Princes now flee!
From thrones and dominions at length they are driv'n,
For Freedom, dear Freedom, they'll plough the rough sea,
Their convoy, Britannia, the Agent of Heaven!

Yet, as thy lofty city, fair Lisbon, recedes,
From many a bosom now pours a soft sigh!
For his Country full many a manly heart bleeds; [eye.
For those left behind tears bedew his sad
For its long-hallow'd fanes how the pious all mourn, [sign'd!
To hands sacrilegious a prey now con-
And the Warrior his breast feels indignantly burn [sign'd.
For ramparts and fortresses tamely re-

Fair Cintra! thy rocks and thy sweet-bow'ring shades,
The Bards with fond strains in long exile shall weep;
Where their lyres oft they strung to Lisbonian maids, [steep.
O'er-hanging with rapture the precipice

But chief must the Race of Braganza deplore [have reign'd;
Those fertile possessions where long they
Compell'd thus to leave, with their lov'd native shore, [tors gain'd!
The laurels, the crown, by their ancest-

With shame, sure, ye Russians, your bosoms must beat, [view;
As this august spectacle bursts on your
A Nation of Patriots, borne by this Fleet,
Flying far from proud Gallia, slav'ry, and you!

Behold how the Britons these Exiles receive!
Transported, a full salutation they fire;
With gen'rous emotion all doubt they relieve, [spire.
And courage and constancy stedfast in-

Saying, sure, to the Champions of Liberty dear, [be the care,
Of Sydney's brave squadron you'll now
In triumph from rapine your course he will steer [will share.
To regions where plenty with peace you

Not always, they cry, Heaven's vengeance will sleep, [be;
Nor always thus Europe subjected shall
* That Nation ordain'd to rule over the deep, [shall free.
The Kingdoms at length from oppression

AN ELEGY

ON THE DEMOLITION OF THE SPIRES OF LINCOLN MINSTER.

ADIEU, ye twin fisters, fair Spires,
By learn'd Architects entiently rais'd;
Now remov'd, to indulge the desires
Of Right Reverend Professors of Taste †.

Oft I've view'd ye with placid delight,
As chaste ornaments, classic and pure;
As of Gothic design the chief pride;
Holy style, that will ever endure.

As apt emblems of man's social prayer,
Offer'd up in Religion's abode, [air,
Which like flame, mounting upwards in
Quick ascends to his merciful God.

Ye Priests, more penurious than wise,
More inclin'd to pull down than repair,
Can ye find a more happy device
To fill up yon blanks in the air?

Or must our proud Steeples remain
Unfinish'd, unseemly, and rude;
As if Churchmen, too anxious for gain,
Had forgotten their duty to God?

'Twas in antient days Lincoln's chief pride,
That her Minster's design was complete,
While to York that great boon was denied,
Though an Archiepiscopal Seat.

Now she's humbled, and stripp'd of her charms,
She no more rears aloft her tall head,
'Cause the men who should shield her from harms
Choose to traffic in timber and lead.

Farewell then, thou Temple sublime,
Thou delight of Old Age and of Youth,
Thou must soon fall a victim to Time,
Since thy Guardians assist his fell tooth.

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* Alluding to Faber's explanation of prophecy, which supposes that at the end of 60 years a maritime Nation shall triumph over the Scourge of the World.

† When Laymen asked why the Spires were to be pulled down, the Churchmen answered, that the Minster would look better without them: from this opinion, as an article of Church taste, the Laity are certainly Dissenters.

PRO-

Proceedings in the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1808.

House of Lords, *January* 21.

This day Parliament assembled, pursuant to his Majesty's Proclamation, when the Commissioners appointed to open the Session read the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have received his Majesty's commands to assure you, that in calling you together at this important conjuncture of affairs, he entertains the most perfect conviction, that he shall find in you the same determination with which his Majesty himself is animated, to uphold the honour of his crown, and the just rights and interests of his people. We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that no sooner had the result of the Negotiations at Tilsit confirmed the influence and controul of France over the powers of the Continent, than his Majesty was apprised of the intention of the Enemy to combine those powers in one general confederacy, to be directed either to the entire subjugation of this kingdom, or to the imposing upon his Majesty an insecure and ignominious peace. That for this purpose, it was determined to force into hostility against his Majesty, States which had hitherto been allowed by France to maintain or to purchase their neutrality; and to bring to bear against different points of his Majesty's dominions, the whole of the naval force of Europe, and specifically the fleets of Portugal and Denmark. To place these fleets out of the power of such a confederacy, became therefore the indispensable duty of his Majesty. In the execution of this duty, so far as related to the Danish Fleet, his Majesty has commanded us to assure you that it was with the deepest reluctance that his Majesty found himself compelled, after his earnest endeavours to open negotiation with the Danish Government had failed, to authorise his commanders to resort to the extremity of force, but that he has the greatest satisfaction in congratulating you upon the successful execution of this painful, but necessary service.—We are further commanded to acquaint you, that the course which his Majesty had to pursue with respect to Portugal was, happily, of a nature more congenial to his Majesty's feelings. The timely and unreserved communication, by the Court of Lisbon, of the demands and designs of France, while it confirmed to his Majesty the authenticity of the advices which he had received from other quarters, entitled that Court to his Majesty's confidence, in the sincerity of the assurances by which that communication was accompanied. The Fleet of Portugal was destined by France to be employed as an instrument of vengeance against Great Britain. That Fleet has been secured from the grasp of France, and is now employed in conveying to its American Dominions the hopes and fortunes of the Portuguese Monarchy. His Majesty implores the protection of Divine Providence upon that enterprize, rejoicing in the preservation of a Power so long the friend and ally of Great Britain, and in the prospect of its establishment in the New World with augmented strength and splendour.—We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the determination of the Enemy to excite hostilities between his Majesty and his late Allies, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia has been but too successful; and that the Ministers from those Powers have demanded and received their passports. This measure, on the part of Russia, has been attempted to be justified by a statement of wrongs and grievances which have no real foundation. The Emperor of Russia had indeed proffered his mediation between his Majesty and France. His Majesty did not refuse that mediation; but he is confident you will feel the propriety of its not having been accepted until his Majesty should have been enabled to ascertain that Russia was in a condition to mediate impartially, and until the principles of the basis on which France was ready to negotiate, were made known to his Majesty. No pretence of justification can be alleged for the hostile conduct of the Emperor of Austria, or for that of his Prussian Majesty. His Majesty has not given the slightest ground of complaint to either of those Sovereigns; nor even at the moment when they have respectively withdrawn their Ministers, have they assigned to his Majesty any distinct cause for that proceeding.—His Majesty has directed that Copies of the Correspondence between his Majesty's Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, during the Negotiations at Tilsit, and the Official Note of the Russian Minister at this Court, containing the offer of his Imperial Majesty's Mediation between his Majesty and France, together with the Answer returned to that Note by his Majesty's command; and also Copies of the Official Notes presented by the Austrian Ministers at this Court, and of the Answers which his Majesty commanded to be returned to them, should be laid before you. It is with concern that his Majesty commands us to inform you, that notwithstanding his earnest wishes to terminate the war in which he is engaged with the Ottoman Porte, his Majesty's endeavours, unhappily for the Turkish Empire,

Empire, have been defeated by the machinations of France, not leſs the Enemy of the Porte than of Great Britain. But while the influence of France has been thus unfortunately ſucceſsful in preventing the termination of exiſting hoſtilities, and in exciting new wars againſt this country; his Majeſty commands us to inform you, that the King of Sweden has reſiſted every attempt to induce him to abandon his alliance with Great Britain; and that his Majeſty entertains no doubt that you will feel with him the ſacredneſs of the duty which the firmneſs and fidelity of the King of Sweden impoſe upon his Majeſty; and that you will concur in enabling his Majeſty to diſcharge it in a manner worthy of this country.—It remains for us, according to his Majeſty's command, to ſtate to you that the Treaty of Commerce and Amity between his Majeſty and the United States of America, which was concluded and ſigned by Commiſſioners duly authoriſed for that purpoſe, on the 31ſt of December, 1806, has not taken effect, in conſequence of the refuſal of the Preſident of the United States to ratify that inſtrument. For an unauthoriſed act of force, committed againſt an American Ship of War, his Majeſty did not heſitate to offer immediate and ſpontaneous reparation. But an attempt has been made by the American Government to connect with the queſtion which has ariſen out of this act, pretenſions inconſiſtent with the Maritime Rights of Great Britain; ſuch pretenſions his Majeſty is determined never to admit. His Majeſty nevertheleſs, hopes that the American Government will be actuated by the ſame deſire to preſerve the relations of Peace and Friendſhip between the two Countries, which has ever influenced his Majeſty's conduct, and that any difficulties in the diſcuſſion now pending may be effectually removed.—His Majeſty has commanded us to ſtate to you, that, in conſequence of the Decree by which France declared the whole of his Majeſty's Dominions to be in a ſtate of Blockade, and ſubjected to ſeizure and confiſcation the produce and manufactures of his kingdom, his Majeſty reſorted, in the firſt inſtance, to a meaſure of mitigated retaliation; and that this meaſure having proved ineffectual for its object, his Majeſty has ſince found it neceſſary to adopt others of greater rigour, which, he commands us to ſtate to you, will require the aid of Parliament to give them complete and effectual operation. His Majeſty has directed Copies of the Orders which he has iſſued with the advice of his Privy Council upon this ſubject to be laid before you; and he commands us to recommend them to your early attention.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"His Majeſty has directed the Eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you, in the fulleſt confidence that your loyalty and public ſpirit will induce you to make ſuch proviſion for the public ſervice as the urgency of affairs may require. His Majeſty has great ſatisfaction in informing you, that, notwithſtanding the difficulties which the Enemy has endeavoured to impoſe upon the Commerce of his ſubjects, and upon their intercourſe with other Nations, the reſources of the Country have continued in the laſt year to be ſo abundant, as to have produced, both from the permanent and temporary revenue, a receipt conſiderably larger than that of the preceding year. The ſatisfaction which his Majeſty feels aſſured you will derive, in common with his Majeſty, from this proof of the ſolidity of theſe reſources, cannot but be greatly increaſed, if as his Majeſty confidently hopes, it ſhall be found poſſible to raiſe the neceſſary Supplies for the preſent year without any material addition to the public burthens.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We are eſpecially commanded to ſay to you, in the name of his Majeſty, that, if ever there was a juſt and national War, it is that which his Majeſty is now compelled to proſecute. This War is in its principle purely defenſive. His Majeſty looks but to the attainment of a ſecure and honourable Peace: but ſuch a Peace can only be negotiated upon a footing of perfect equality. The eyes of Europe and of the world are fixed upon the Britiſh Parliament. If, as his Majeſty confidently truſts, you diſplay in this criſis of the fate of the country, the characteriſtic ſpirit of the Britiſh Nation, and face unappalled the unnatural combination which is gathered around us, his Majeſty bids us to aſſure you of his firm perſuaſion, that, under the bleſſing of Divine Providence, the ſtruggle will prove ſucceſsful and glorious to Great Britain.—We are laſtly commanded to aſſure you, that in this awful and momentous conteſt, you may rely on the firmneſs of his Majeſty, who has no cauſe but that of his people; and that his Majeſty reciprocally relies on the wiſdom, the conſtancy, and the affectionate ſupport of his Parliament."

The Commons having retired, Lord *Galloway* roſe to move an Addreſs to his Majeſty. His Lordſhip entered into a comprehenſive view of the various ſubjects contained in the Speech—he defended the attack on Copenhagen as neceſſary to defeat a confederacy into which it was the intention of France to force Denmark, and as farther juſtified by the hoſtile ſentiments which that Court betrayed towards us,

us, and by her armaments ſo infinitely exceeding her legitimate wants. He complimented Miniſters and the Country on the ſucceſs of the meaſures which had placed the Royal Family and Fleet of Portugal beyond the graſp of France; and rejoiced to find that Government was determined not to concede one point more to America.

Lord *Kenyon* followed on the ſame ſide, but in ſo low a tone of voice as not to be diſtinctly heard.

The Duke of *Norfolk* objected to the Houſe being called on to approve the expedition againſt the Daniſh Fleet, without any document being produced to eſtabliſh the juſtice or expediency of the meaſure; and, in order that inquiry might precede ſuch deciſion, moved an amendment to that effect.

Lord V. *Sidmouth* ſtrongly reprobated the attack on Copenhagen, which he characteriſed as wanton and unwiſe, diſhonourable in its execution, and unproductive of advantage in its reſult. He combated the aſſertion of hoſtile diſpoſition or indication on the part of Denmark, which had been urged in extenuation of our aggreſſion towards her, on the ground that her forces were concentrated to oppoſe France, not England; that the abundance of her naval ſtores reſulted from the circumſtance of a given ſum having been annually appropriated to their purchaſe without reference to their conſumption; and farther, that this accumulation had been the effect of years; and at a period when Ruſſia, which powerfully influenced Denmark, was in cloſe amity with England, and would have reſtrained any meaſure or intention of hoſtility towards us.

Earl of *Aberdeen* thought the avowal of the Crown Prince in 1801, of his inability to reſiſt the influence of Ruſſia, furniſhed argument againſt his preſent independence.

Lord *Grenville* denied his having made any ſuch admiſſion. He thought the conduct of Miniſters towards Denmark had promoted the views of the Enemy; and by the uſeleſs and unjuſt acquirement of a few hulks had united a gallant people againſt us;—and he reprobated the attempt to induce Parliament to ſanction that dereliction of honour and policy, without producing the ſmalleſt evidence towards its palliation. He ridiculed the anticipations of the commercial reſources of the Brazils; and concluded by recommending the ſpeedy amelioration of the ſtate of the Catholicks in Ireland.

Lords *Hawkeſbury* and *Mulgrave* reſted the defence of the Expedition to Copenhagen on the information received from Liſbon of the intention of France to employ the fleets of Portugal and Denmark for the invaſion of Ireland; and on the poſitive, though confidential intelligence, that one of the ſecret arrangements at Tilſit was to that effect.

Earls *Lauderdale* and *Buckinghamſhire* ſupported the amendment; but it was negatived without a diviſion; as was nother, propoſed by Lord *Grenville*, for reſerving any pledge in regard to the queſtion of a Ruſſian mediation, until the papers relating to it were before the Houſe.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *Hamilton* roſe to move the Addreſs to his Majeſty; and the ſame was ſeconded by Mr. *C. Ellis*. There was nothing remarkable in the ſpeeches of either.

Lord *Milton* expreſſed ſome ſurpriſe that the Houſe ſhould be amuſed with fine declamations on the proſperity of the country, at a time when we were at war with almoſt every country. He regretted that the King's Speech expreſſed no wiſh for Peace, at a time when the manufacturers of the kingdom ſuffered ſo ſeverely by war.

Mr. *Ponſonby* did not propoſe any amendment; but took a general view of the points contained in the Speech. On the ſubject of the Copenhagen expedition, he ſaid he could not comprehend on what ground we had a right to attack that Capital, from a ſuppoſition that Denmark was likely to be overpowered by France. It had been long the boaſt of this country, that in the courſe of the war againſt France, ſhe conducted herſelf with honour, fidelity, and moderation. It now appeared that we had acted differently; and he ſhould continue to be of that opinion until information was laid before the Houſe that could juſtify the expedition. He regretted that no mention had been made of Ireland in the Speech.

Mr. *Milnes* defended the meaſures of Government. He admitted, that had the powers of Europe been ſuffered to enjoy their independence, or if Denmark could have remained independent, it would have been impolitic in us to adopt any meaſure by which the character of the country might be affected. He ſaid, Miniſters had exerciſed a wiſe diſcretion in judging of the neceſſity of the act in queſtion. He quoted the opinion of Vattel, to ſhew that Government was juſtified in acting on reaſonable preſumption, or probability. The ſtate of Europe ſhewed it was impoſſible for Denmark to preſerve her neutrality. Surely it was not to be ſuppoſed that France would have ſpared her alone, after having deſtroyed the independence of every other nation.

Mr. *Whitbread* denied that the paſſage that was quoted from Vattel, in juſtification of the expedition to Copenhagen, could apply to the defence of a meaſure

ſo

ſo cruel and unjuſt in its principle, and which he feared would prove ſo baneful in its conſequences to this country. By the attack we had gained 15 uſeleſs hulks; but had excited an inextinguiſhable hatred in the breaſts of the Danes, and given the whole maritime population of that country to France. It was urged, that the attack was made in order to prevent Denmark from joining France; but had it not ſhut us out from that country, and thrown its whole reſources into the arms of France? Miniſters aſſerted, that they had ſome information of the deſigns of Denmark: from his heart he believed they had none. If Denmark had leagued with Ruſſia and France, was it not more likely that ſhe would have connected her army in Zealand, to reſiſt the attack of the power againſt whom ſhe had formed a collection? Upon this point they had aſſertion againſt aſſertion; and he believed the aſſertion of the Prince Royal of Denmark ſooner than that of his Majeſty's Miniſters. Miniſters, he ſaid, had taken credit for the emigration of the Court of Liſbon: this he could not admit, though he believed the event would in time be beneficial to this country. It was not until the appearance of an article in the *Moniteur*, declaring the Houſe of Braganza dethroned, that the Prince determined to emigrate; and Lord Strangford, after having quitted Liſbon, for the firſt time met the Prince on his voyage. It was with concern he obſerved, that there was no alluſion whatever in the Speech to a proſpect of Peace. He believed, that in the negotiation which had taken place lately with France, many opportunities of effecting Peace had been loſt. He ſtill thought that a Peace compatible with the honour and intereſts of this country might be obtained. If the diſpoſition of Miniſters ſhould not incline them to peace, he would think the people juſtifiable in petitioning for the removal of ſuch Miniſters, to make way for others more diſpoſed to peace. *(Hear, hear, hear! from the Treaſury benches.)* Peace, in his opinion, was neceſſary to the ſalvation of the country; but he would rather that the country ſhould periſh, than ſubmit to a diſhonourable peace. We had fought 15 years againſt France; and reduced, not vainly or intentionally, all the powers of Europe, except Sweden, to a ſtate of ſubſerviency to France; to a power, the greateſt the world ever ſaw, and governed by an Individual better able to wield that power than any perſon the world ever produced.

Mr. Secretary *Canning* made an able and animated reply to the obſervations from the oppoſite ſide of the Houſe. The ſecret intelligence received by Government relative to Denmark, was what they never would eſpoſe; and therefore it was impoſſible to give the information required by gentlemen who diſapproved of the expedition to Copenhagen. The Miniſters would ſooner ſubmit to have their conduct held up by gentlemen of Oppoſition to the execration of the publick, than ſuffer the ſecret to be torn from their boſoms. Was it poſſible, when there was no Capital on the Continent where the power of Buonaparte could not drag the offender againſt him to execution, that ſuch a time ſhould be fixed on for divulging the ſources of ſecret intelligence? Was this Country to ſay to the agents, who ſerved it from fidelity, or from leſs worthy motives, you ſhall ſerve us but once, and your life ſhall be the forfeit? He ſhould contend, that the arrangements at Tilſit, and the meaſures which enſued, without any document, fully juſtified the meaſures of Government. With reſpect to the late ſuppoſed Negotiation for Peace, no tangible overture had been made by the French or the Auſtrian Government. Prince Stahremberg, with that generoſity of character for which he was ſo diſtinguiſhed, had made an offer of his perſonal ſervices, to inſtitute and eſtabliſh a pacific intercourſe. But that was not a mode of negotiation which could be ſatisfactory to a country like this. With reſpect to the differences with America, it had been thought right frankly and voluntarily to diſavow the unauthoriſed act of hoſtility towards the Cheſapeak. The provocation the Officer who had committed that act had received, went far to excuſe him: but the right of ſearching ſhips of war had never been acted upon long, or to any extent, and in latter time it had not been acted upon at all. It was, therefore, thought right to abandon this unfounded pretenſion unequivocally. As to the late Orders of Council, retaliating the reſtrictions of the French Government upon our Commerce, he maintained our right to go as far as France, as by making France feel the effects of her own injuſtice, we could alone hope to bring her to more reaſonable conduct.

After ſpeeches from Lord *Henry Petty*, Mr. *Bathurſt*, Mr. *Windham*, &c. againſt the conduct of Miniſters with regard to Copenhagen; the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſpoke in juſtification of them. At one in the morning the Houſe adjourned, after agreeing to the Addreſs.

January 22.

Lord *Hamilton* brought up the report of the Addreſs.—Meſſrs. *M'Donald, Hibbert, M. A. Taylor, Eden, Windham*, and *W. Smith*, entered their proteſt againſt the meaſure.

Mr.

Mr. Eden and Mr. *Windham* argued, that the Treaty of Tilfit could not have given occafion for the attack on Copenhagen, as that Treaty was figned on the 7th July, and the account of it did not reach this Country till the 8th Auguft, whereas Admiral Gambier failed from England on the 26th July, thirteen days before.

Mr. *Canning* replied, that although the correct copy of the Treaty was not received till the 8th Auguft, that the fubftance of that Treaty, and of the fecret arrangements, had been received on the 1ft Auguft, long before the Note in which the mediation of Ruffia was offered, and anfwered on the 2d or 3d.

Meffrs *Fuller* and *Yorke* approved of the conduct of Miniflers, and thought them entitled to credit and confidence.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 2. This Gazette contains accounts of the following captures: La Sybille French lugger privateer, pierced for 14 guns (but had only one long gun on board, with fwivels and muſketry), and 43 men, by the Seine, Capt. Atkins; Amor de la Patria Spaniſh privateer belonging to St. Jago, of 3 guns and 62 men, by the Bacchante, Capt. Inglefield; L'Aigle French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 66 men by the Reſiſtance, Capt. Adam; and Reciprocité French Privateer, of 14 guns and 45 men, by the Lion, Capt. Rolles.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 9. A Letter from Capt. Rainier, of H. M. S. Caroline, to Sir E. Pellew, Bart. dated Malacca Road Feb. 25, 1807, gives an account of his having captured the St. Raphael (alias Pallas), Spaniſh regiſter ſhip, belonging to the Royal Company of the Philippines, mounting 16 guns, with 97 men, commanded by Don Juan Baptiſta Monteverde, having on board upward of 500,000 Spaniſh dollars in ſpecie, and 1700 quintals of copper, beſides a valuable cargo; ſhe failed from Lima on the 12th of November laſt, bound to Manilla. "Either from their temerity, or not knowing our force, they commenced firing; and it was not until they had 27 men killed and wounded that they hauled down their colours." The Caroline had ſeven men wounded, one of whom is ſince dead.

[This Gazette alſo contains a Proclamation for a General Faſt, to be obſerved throughout England and Ireland, on Wedneſday the 25th day of February next; and another Proclamation for a Faſt in Scotland, on the 18th]

Admiralty office, Jan. 16. Copies of Letters tranſmitted by Vice Admiral Douglas.

Ariadne, Jan. 7, *Huntly Foot, W. S. W.* 11 *Leagues.*

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that this morning, being off Huntly Cliff about four leagues, I obſerved one of his Majeſty's brigs to the Southward; at ten A. M. ſhe bore up and made ſail to the Eaſtward, and we perceived her to be in purſuit of a lugger. We immediately joined in the chace, keeping the wind of the enemy, and at one P. M. having cloſed within gun-ſhot, we had the pleaſure to ſee the lugger ſurrender to his Majeſty's brig Ringdove, which was nearer to the chace than the Ariadne, and had fired ſeveral ſhot at her. She is a French lugger letter of marque (Le Trente et Quarante) commanded by Monſieur Fanqueux, carrying 16 guns, 6 and 9-pounders, 14 of which were mounted, with a complement of 66 men, 63 on board; has been 16 days from Dunkirk, and had not made any capture. She is one of the largeſt luggers out of France, and a very fine veſſel, only three months off the ſtocks, well found, and I think fit for his Majeſty's ſervice. I have ſent her to Yarmouth.

A. FARQUHAR.

Ariadne, Jan. 8, *Huntly Foot, W. N. W.* 6 *Leagues.*

Sir, I beg to inform you, that, after the capture of Le Trente and Quarante, we ſtood during the night towards Flambro' Head; and at day-light this morning another lugger was diſcovered in the W. N. W. to which we immediately gave chace: having, at the ſame time, made the ſignal No. 3, to the Ringdove, which was in company. Soon after eight we obſerved the lugger was chaſed by two brigs, one of which proved to be his Majeſty's brig Sappho, and the other belonging to the Exciſe, called the Royal George, commanded by Mr. Curry, and to whom the lugger ſurrendered at about a quarter before ten A. M.; and I have ſatisfaction in adding that credit is due to Mr. Curry for the capture, although, from the ſituation of his Majeſty's veſſels, her eſcape was impoſſible. The prize is a French lugger Le Egle, commanded by Monſ. Olivier, 16 guns mounted, 3 and 4-pounders, and a complement of 56 men; left Dunkirk 9 days ago, has made one capture, the brig Gabriel, of Yarmouth (in ballaſt), which ſhe took laſt night off Scarborough, and ſcuttled her. I ſaw her ſtill above water this morning, and ordered the Ringdove to examine her; and Capt. Andrews has ſince reported to me, that the Gabriel was ſinking ſo faſt

fast as to make it impossible to save her; the Master and crew were found on board L'Egle lugger, which I have ordered to Yarmouth with the other prize, and purpose seeing them in safety to that port.

A. Farquhar.

[This Gazette also announces the capture of the French National Brig La Jaseur, of 12 guns and 55 men, and commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau (the Little Andaman N. W. eight leagues), after a chace of nine hours, by H. M. S. Bonrey, Capt. W. J. Lye.]

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, Jan. 29. Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Beresford, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Madeira, Funchall, Dec. 29.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Lordship the surrender of the Island of Madeira, on the 24th inst. to his Majesty's arms.—We had, previously to the ships coming to anchor, sent to the Governor to surrender the Island to his Britannic Majesty, offering the terms we were authorized, which were acceded to. The troops were immediately landed; and before dark were in possession of all the forts, and had the 3d and 11th Regiments encamped with their field-pieces, a little to the West of the town. In regard to unanimity and co-operation, it is sufficient to say, it was Sir Samuel Hood I had to act with; and the object, the service of his country. His ardent zeal communicated to all the same sentiments; and the utmost unanimity prevailed.—I had the fullest reason to be satisfied with the zeal and ardour of all the officers and troops under my orders.—I have the honour to inclose the Articles of Capitulation which have been agreed upon.—Captain Murphy of the 38th regiment, Brigade-Major to the Forces, will be the bearer, and can communicate any further particulars your Lordship may be desirous of knowing; and I humbly recommend him to his Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Terms of Capitulation.

Art. I. That on the signing of the present Treaty, the island of Madeira and its dependencies shall be delivered up to the Commanders of his Britannic Majesty's forces, and to be held and enjoyed by his said Majesty, with all the rights and privileges, and jurisdictions, which heretofore belonged to the Crown of Portugal.—II. That it is agreed the said Island shall be evacuated and re-delivered to the Prince Regent of Portugal, or to his heirs and successors, when the free ingress and egress to the ports of Portugal and its Colonies shall be re-established as heretofore; and when the Sovereignty of Portugal shall be emancipated from the controul or influence of France.—III. For the present the arms and ammunition of all kinds to be delivered and placed under the possession of the British.—IV. Public property shall be respected, and re-delivered at the same time, and under the same circumstances, with the Island. His Britannic Majesty, during the period his troops shall occupy the Island, reserving the use of all such Property, and the revenues of the Island, to be applied to the maintenance of its religious, civil, and military establishments. For the above purpose all the public property, of whatever description, to be formally delivered up, and received by the Commissaries respectively appointed for that object.—V. All private property on the island of Madeira, belonging to the Prince Regent of Portugal, to be respected.—VI. The free exercise of all religious worship to be maintained and protected as at present established. VII. The inhabitants to remain in the enjoyment of the Civil Constitution, and of their laws, as at present established and administered. Done at the Palace of St. Lorenzo, Funchal, Madeira, Dec. 26, 1807.

Pedro Facundes Bacelar D'Antas e Menezes, Governor and Capt. General.
Sam. Hood, Rear-Admiral, K. B.
W. C. Beresford, Major-General.

[Sir S. Hood, in a Letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, announces the surrender of the Island, and speaks in terms of warm commendation of the Officers and men of the squadron (which consisted of the Centaur, York, Captain, Intrepid, Africaine, Shannon, Alceste, and Success), particularly Lieut. Henderson, bearer of the dispatch; and observes, "from the cordial good understanding that has subsisted between us, as well as between the whole of the Army and Navy, had there been a resistance, every thing we could have desired was to be expected from both services."]

Admiralty-office, Jan. 29. This Gazette contains a letter transmitted by Adm. Montagu, from Lieut. Tracey, of the Linnet brig, giving an account of the capture of La Courier French lugger privateer on the evening of the 16th inst. off Cape Barfleur, after a sharp resistance. The lugger mounted 18 guns, with a complement of 60 men; the Second Captain of which was killed, and three seamen wounded; sails remarkably fast; out four days; made no capture. The Linnet sustained no loss.—Another letter transmitted by Admiral Rowley, from Capt. Spence, of H. M.'s sloop Pandora, announces the capture of the French lugger privateer L'Entreprenant, of 16 guns and 58 men, on the 13th inst. opposite Folkstone,

ſtone, within two miles of the French ſhore, Cape Griſnez bearing South. From his being ſo very cloſe to his own coaſt (the batteries firing over the Pandora), the enemy perſevered in his attempt to eſcape, till our muſketry had wounded the Captain, the Second Captain, and four or five men. She has been out three days from Calais, and has taken the Mary brig of Sunderland. She is a very fine large new lugger, and ſails exceedingly faſt. The Active cutter joined in the chace, and aſſiſted in removing the priſoners.—This Gazette alſo contains Addreſſes from Edinburgh and Glaſgow, expreſſive of approbation of the conduct of the preſent Miniſters.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Buonaparte returned to Paris rather ſuddenly from his excurſion to Italy.

A Decree has been iſſued by Napoleon, in reſentment for our late Orders in Council, reſtricting the trade of Neutrals. This Decree, which is dated the 17th of December, and was publiſhed in the *Moniteur* of the 24th, ſtates, that as the reſtrictive meaſures adopted by England has *denationaliſed* the ſhips of every European harbour, *he* will *denationaliſe* them in his turn; and in conſequence he orders, that whatever ſhip ſhall allow itſelf to be ſearched by an Engliſh ſhip, or ſhall make a voyage to England, or pay any tax to the Engliſh Government, ſhall be deemed lawful prize, by being conſidered as Engliſh property. The decree concludes with a philippic on the *barbarous* ſyſtem adopted by England, which aſſimilates its legiſlation to that of Algiers.

The Engliſh priſoners now remaining at Verdun are chiefly Naval or Military Officers, with the Britiſh travellers who were arreſted by the order of Buonaparte. The main body of our captive ſoldiers and ſailors are at Arras, and an adjoining town, to the amount of about 800. Mr. C. Sturt, when the laſt accounts left Verdun, continued a cloſe priſoner in the dungeon of a caſtle, ſleeping upon ſtraw.

Switzerland, it is ſtated, is to be erected into a Kingdom, under (Berthier) Prince of Neufchatel; Portugal to be added to Spain; and Sardinia, Majorca, Minorca, and Yvica, given to the Queen of Etruria in lieu of her preſent dominions.

A reform, we are told, is about to take place in the Catholic Church, by which the Celibacy of the Clergy will be diſpenſed with.

Paris, Dec. 24. The *Moniteur* of this date contains ſeveral Notes upon the news extracted from the Engliſh Papers. Upon a paragraph in one of them, relative to the riſe of the Funds in conſequence of the arrival of a Flag of Truce, it obſerves:

"No Flag of Truce has been ſent from France to England. Veſſels have been placed at the diſpoſition of M. De Metternich, the Auſtrian Ambaſſador, to communicate with England. Of what uſe would Flags of Truce from France be? Do we not know that the preſent Miniſtry have proclaimed the principle of perpetual war? The refuſal of the mediation of Ruſſia, the maſſacre of Copenhagen, the preſent infamous Decree by which England aſſimilates herſelf to the Dey of Algiers,—do they not ſufficiently make known that no peace is poſſible whilſt this Club of furious Oligarchs ſhall be at the head of the Engliſh Adminiſtration?"

Reſpecting a paragraph relative to the recognition of Chriſtophe as Preſident of Hayti, the *Moniteur* remarks, "That the Brigands who have maſſacred the Whites at Copenhagen ſhould ally themſelves with the Brigands who have maſſacred the Whites at St. Domingo, would not ſurpriſe any one. Both are equally the enemies of Europe."

On a paragraph in the Engliſh papers reſpecting the diſpoſition of Ruſſia not being favourable to us, the *Moniteur* obſerves:—"Search the Continent, the whole World, which the atrocious conduct of your oligarchs has roufed againſt you, you will not find a Nation that does not curſe the Britiſh name. We muſt except, however, the Negroes of St. Domingo and the Dey of Algiers. The latter has explained himſelf categorically. He has declared your law founded upon juſtice and the law of nations."

An article in one of the Engliſh Papers having ſtated that Mr. Hill, who is going to Sardinia, is the bearer of diſpatches for the Auſtrian Government, announcing the acceptance of the Auſtrian and Ruſſian Mediation; the *Moniteur* ſays, "that it is true that the Emperor of Auſtria, upon the firſt intelligence of the events at Copenhagen, demanded explanations from England; and, as the Emperor of Ruſſia did, demanded how far ſhe intended to make the world groan under the miſeries of the preſent war, and whether ſhe imagined that all the Governments of the Continent would longer ſuffer the vexations offered to their Commerce, and the violation of their flags? To this Declaration, worthy of a great Sovereign, what did England reply? She replied by the Decrees of the 11th November. At London, as at Vienna, and at Peterſburg, the people deſire the termination of this infernal

infernal war, which is profitable only to pirates; but the Ministers of perpetual war will laugh at the evils which Europe is suffering, until the avenging blow from the hands of the English themselves, tired with the odious part they are made to play, or from the hands of the Continental Powers*, shall at length rid the world of them."

Paris, Dec. 28. The *Moniteur* of this date contains several Decrees, dated from Milan on the 31st.—By the first, a Senate is appointed. The second increases the number of Counsellors in the Section of the Legislative Body in the Council of State. The third adds fifteen Dignitaries, fifty Commanders, and 300 Knights, to the number of Members of the Order of the Iron Crown, fixed by the Statute creating that Order.—On the 20th his *Majesty* appointed the Duke of Lodi President of the Commune to be extraordinarily convoked at Milan for the 23d.

MILAN, DEC. 19—FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL STATUTE.

We, Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, decree as follows:

Art 1. We adopt for our Son Prince Eugene Beauharnois, Arch-chancellor of State of our Empire of France, and Viceroy of our Kingdom of Italy.

2. The Crown of Italy shall be, after us, and in default of our children, and male legitimate descendants, hereditary in the person of Prince Eugene, and his direct legitimate descendants from male to male by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants.

3. In default of our sons and male descendants, and the sons and male descendants of Prince Eugene, the Crown of Italy shall devolve to the son and nearest relative of such of the Princes of our blood as shall then reign in France.

4. Prince Eugene, our son, shall enjoy all the honours attached to our adoption.

5. The right which our adoption gives him shall never, in any case, authorize him or his descendants to urge any pretensions to the Crown of France, the succession to which is invariably fixed.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

A Decree of the 20th confers upon Prince Eugene Napoleon, the title of Prince of Venice.—Another Decree confers upon "our well-beloved Granddaughter, Princess Josephine, as a mark of our satisfaction to our good City of Bologna," the title of Princess of Bologna.—Another Decree declares the Chancellor Melzi, Duke of Lodi.—After the above Decrees had been read, the *Emperor* made the following speech:

"Gentlemen, Possidenti, Dotti, and Commercianti, I see you with pleasure about my Throne.—Returned after three years absence, I am pleased at remarking the progress which my people have made—but how many things remain to be done, to efface the faults of our forefathers, and to render you worthy of the destiny I am preparing for you!

"The intestine divisions of our ancestors, their miserable egotism to particular cities, paved the way for the loss of all our rights. The country was disinherited of its rank and its dignity; that country which in more distant ages had carried so far the honour of its arms and the *eclat* of its virtues. I will make my glory consist in regaining that *eclat* and those virtues.

"Citizens of Italy, I have done much for you; I will do much more. But, on your side, united in heart as you are in interest with my people of France, consider them as an elder brother. Always behold the source of our prosperity, the guarantee

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* We are again assailed by rumours of preparations in the Enemy's ports, and told that every vessel from the Baltic to the Atlantic, that is competent to the conveyance of troops, has been put in requisition for the long-menaced invasion of these Islands. A Gentleman, who, after a residence of some months in Holland, left Rotterdam on the 16th inst. declares, that there is not the slightest armament going forward either at that port or at Amsterdam. At Flushing and Antwerp, the ships built during the last year are equipping, and the accustomed activity prevailed in their Dock-yards, but nothing farther.

That Buonaparte may endeavour, by reviving our alarms for our internal safety, to restrain us from offensive operations, is probable; but we are inclined to think he will be cautious in again committing himself, by any serious demonstration, to an enterprise, for the accomplishment of which he knows his means to be inadequate. At the same time, however, that we would gladly dissipate unnecessary fears, we wish to urge the Country to increased exertions—Buonaparte is no common enemy, and his power is almost as unbounded as his ambition—he regards his followers no farther than as ministering to his passions, and has never suffered considerations for their safety to interfere with his projects of aggrandisement or revenge. To inflict injury on us, he may overlook the dangers, the sacrifices of the enterprise; and we should be amply prepared, either to punish the temerity of invasion, or, by the magnitude and energy of our armaments, to point out the impotence of his war, and his necessities for peace.

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of our inſtitutions, and that of our independence in the union of the Iron Crown with that of my Imperial Crown."

Milan, Dec. 22. Yeſterday Deputations from the three Electoral Colleges were introduced to His Majeſty, who was ſeated on his throne, with the Viceroy, the Grand Duke of Berg, and the Prince of Neufchatel, by his ſide. To the addreſs of the Duke de Lodi, Preſident of the College of Poſſidenti, he replied, "Gentlemen of the College of Poſſidenti, I am pleaſed with the ſentiments you have expreſſed—the laws of property form the compact between the Sovereign and the People.—Rely always upon my protection." —To the addreſs of the College of Dotti, he replied, "Gentlemen of the College of Dotti, your talents give you a great influence over the nation—employ them for the advantage of the Throne, and the Laws, which are the ſupport of it. Your proſperity is equally neceſſary to my people and my glory. It will always pleaſe me to give you proofs of my benevolence."—To the College of Commercianti, he ſaid,—"The greatneſs of a State is particularly advantageous to the proſperity of Commerce, ſo neceſſary to the good of agriculture. The Laws on which my Empire is founded are eſpecially uſeful and honourable to you. I ſhall conſtantly watch over your intereſts. I am pleaſed with the ſentiments you have juſt expreſſed."

In the *Moniteur* of the 7th inſtant, we find a tranſlation of the Engliſh Declaration againſt Ruſſia; to which are ſubjoined a great variety of comments.—The writer denies, *by authority*, that any ſecret engagement was formed, during the conferences at Tilſit, which in any way concerned England. The Britiſh State Paper commenced with an aſſertion, that his Majeſty knew the hoſtile nature of the private engagements at Tilſit. This the French Commentator diſproves, by our omitting to attack Cronſtadt as well as Copenhagen; by our ſuffering the Ruſſian fleet to paſs the Straits of Gibraltar, and three Ruſſian ſhips to ſail through the blockading ſquadron in the Sound; by our requiring the mediation of Ruſſia between us and Denmark; and, laſtly, by an aſſertion contained in this very Declaration, which is ſuppoſed to be contradictory to the one above-mentioned. To all this, however, it may be replied, that if the ſecret ſtipulations of the Treaty of Tilſit only went ſo far as to declare the new ſyſtem of maritime law, and to pledge the Emperor Alexander to aſſiſt Buonaparte in the enforcement of it, that muſt have been conſidered as a meaſure highly prejudicial to this country, though not ſufficient to provoke immediate hoſtilities, till it appeared that both the contracting powers were poſitively engaged in the execution of it.

The obſervations contained in the notes enſuing, relate to paſt events—the conduct of the Auſtrian war, the treaties exiſting between Pruſſia and Ruſſia, the unexecuted treaty ſigned by D'Oubril; and, laſtly, the little aſſiſtance we have afforded our allies. It is aſſerted, that if we had joined the Ruſſians in Corfu with the 10,000 men who were defeated in Egypt, we might have occaſioned an efficacious diverſion at Conſtantinople: if we had added the 12,000 men who ſurrendered their arms in the ſtreets of Buenos Ayres to the 15,000 who ſet fire to Copenhagen, we might have ſuccoured Dantzic. "But," ſays the annotator, "what ſignifies it to the Cabinet of London, that two Nations of the Continent were ſlaughtering each other upon the Viſtula? The treaſures of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres engaged its avarice, and Dantzic fell." The arrival of the 6000 Hanoverians in the Iſle Rugen, a month after the war was ended, occaſions this queſtion: "Is it not evident that ſo miſerable an expedition was planned only with a view of occupying Hanover, if the Ruſſian army had been victorious?"

All the other paſſages of the Declaration are commented upon in a ſimilar way; and the Cabinet of London is accuſed of throwing the only obſtacles that could be made in the way of a negotiation.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 26. Don Liniers has ſent to his Excellency the Prince Generaliſſimo, the official account of the events which took place at Buenos Ayres. His Majeſty, as a reward for the extraordinary proofs of loyalty given by that city, as well as for the ſervices rendered by Don Liniers and by ſeveral officers, has declared that the city of Buenos Ayres is to have the title of Excellence, and that its magiſtrates are to be called Seigniors; that Don Liniers is to receive the rank of Field Marſhal, and is appointed Viceroy; that all the officers who ſerved under him are to be promoted; and that the Viceroy is to name the rewards which are to be beſtowed on them.

It appears that the conduct of the Prince of Aſturias underwent an official inveſtigation relative to the plot of which he was accuſed, before he received the King's pardon; and the following account is given of the Prince's examination. Inſtead of acknowledging any offence, his Royal Highneſs is ſaid to have vindicated himſelf in a very manly manner, and with conſiderable ingenuity. At the examination of the Prince, which took place before a Commiſſion appointed to inquire into the conſpiracy, four queſtions were put

put to him, which, with their anſwers, are ſtated to have been to the following effect:—*Q.* Is it true that your Royal Highneſs has conſpired againſt the life of your Royal Father and King? *A.* I am a Chriſtian; I fear God, and cannot but ſhudder at the mention of an accuſation ſo horrible. Such a thought never entered my mind.—*Q.* What uſe did you mean to make of the cyphers of correſpondence found in the lining of your coat? *A.* The cyphers you ſpeak of were found the firſt day I wore that dreſs. Thoſe who made the coat can beſt anſwer your queſtion.—*Q.* For what purpoſe did your Royal Highneſs correſpond with the Emperor Napoleon; and what was the object of that correſpondence? *A.* I have no heſitation in owning that I have kept up a correſpondence with that auguſt Sovereign; but it contained nothing prejudicial to the intereſts of my country, and nothing that could provoke the diſpleaſure of my Royal Father the King.—*Q.* Why did your Royal Highneſs order, and keep ready, four horſes, under circumſtances which indicated an intention to eſcape; *A.* It is true, the horſes were ordered to be kept in readineſs; but this was not done with the intention of flying from Spain, but for the purpoſe of joining the French army: after which I intended to make known to my Royal Father the unhappy ſituation to which the country is reduced, by the truly bad adminiſtration and deſpotic meaſures of the Prince of the Peace.

The American Miniſter at Madrid has received an expreſs from his colleague at Algiers, ſtating that the Dey had taken offence at the non-payment of his annual tribute, and had commenced hoſtilities againſt the American ſhipping in the Mediterranean, to indemnify himſelf; that a few American veſſels had been captured in conſequence, but that they were to be releaſed, and hoſtilities were to ceaſe, provided a draft for 35,000 dollars was immediately honoured. The Miniſter at Madrid ſent back an expreſs, that the terms ſhould be acceded to, which it was ſuppoſed would prove ſatisfactory.

PORTUGAL.

In addition to the particulars in the Gazette (ſee vol. LXXVII. p. 1156, &c.) the following intelligence has been brought by private letters:

After the embarkation of the Royal Family, the Solebay was employed in carrying marines to occupy Bugio Fort, a poſition of conſiderable importance to the Britiſh forces, and which has ſome influence over Fort St. Julian. Reſpecting the latter, it however appears, that the Commandant had received directions from the Prince Regent, under his own ſignature, that the guns ſhould be immediately ſpiked; and it was ſuppoſed that the order had been complied with, previous to the Embarkation of the Royal Emigrants.

Before the Portugueſe fleet left their moorings, it was generally underſtood that they were to proceed to Madeira; but as ſoon as the fleet had got out of the Tagus, the perſons on board were informed of the real deſtination of the Prince and Royal Family; and that ſuch of them as did not wiſh to proceed to the Brazils, would be conveyed back to the Portugueſe ſhore. About 200 only, and thoſe of no property or conſequence whatever, (out of the immenſe number determined to follow the fortunes of their Prince) availed themſelves of this offer, and were accordingly put into boats, and carefully diſembarked.

Not a ſingle barrel of gunpowder was left in the magazines. An immenſe quantity of that article was conveyed away in the fleet; and ſuch as could not conveniently be carried off, was thrown into the ſea. The Ruſſian fleet, therefore, which was greatly in want of this, as well as every other article, could not be expected to oppoſe any formidable reſiſtance to our ſquadron.

When the Prince Regent took leave of Lord Strangford, he preſented his Lordſhip with a very valuable ring. The centre ſtone is worth 100 guineas, and is ſet round with brilliants. His Royal Highneſs alſo gave him nine pipes of the choiceſt Port wine.

The Prince Regent, previous to leaving Liſbon, publiſhed the following Proclamation:

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL. (*Translation.*)

Having tried by all poſſible means to preſerve the neutrality hitherto enjoyed by my faithful and beloved ſubjects; having exhauſted my Royal Treaſury, and made innumerable ſacrifices, even going to the extremity of ſhutting the ports of my dominions to the ſubjects of my antient and Royal Ally, the King of Great Britain, thus expoſing the commerce of my people to total ruin, and conſequently ſuffering the greateſt loſſes in the collection of my Royal Revenues of the Crown; I find that troops of the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, to whom I had united myſelf on the Continent, in the hope of being no more diſturbed, are actually marching into the interior of my kingdom, and are even on their way to this capital; and deſiring to avoid the fatal conſequences of a defence, which would be far more dangerous than profitable, ſerving only to create an effuſion o blood dreadful to humanity, and to in

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ſlame the animoſity of the troops which have entered this kingdom with the declaration and promiſe of not committing any the ſmalleſt hoſtility; and knowing alſo that they are moſt particularly deſtined againſt my Royal Perſon, and that my faithful ſubjects would be leſs alarmed were I abſent from this kingdom; I have reſolved, for the benefit of my ſubjects, to retire with the Queen my Mother and all my Royal Family, to my Dominions in America, there to eſtabliſh myſelf in the city of Rio de Janeiro, until a General Peace. And moreover, conſidering the importance of leaving the Government of theſe Kingdoms in that good order which is for its advantage and for that of my people (a matter which I am eſſentially bound to provide for); and having duly made all the reflections preſented by the occaſion, I have reſolved to nominate as Governor and Regent of theſe kingdoms during my abſence, my truly and beloved couſin the Marquis de Abrantio Franciſco de Cunha de Menezes, Lieutenant-general of my Forces; the principal Caſtro (one of my Council, and a Regidor dê Juſtica), Paetro de Mello Breyner, alſo of my Council, who will act as Preſident of my Treaſury, during the incapacity of Luis de Vaſconcellos è Sanzi (who is unable ſo to do at preſent on account of illneſs); Don Franciſco de Nerocha, Preſident of the Board of Conſcience and Religious Orders; and in the abſence of any of them, the Conde de Caſtro Mazim (Grand Huntſman), whom I have nominated Preſident of the Senate, with the aſſiſtance of the Secretaries thereof; the Conde de Sampaye, and in his abſence Don Miguel Perrura Forjaz, and of my Attorney-general Joas Antonio Salter de Mendenca; on account of the great confidence which I have in them, and of the experience which they poſſeſs in matters of Government, being certain that my people and kingdom will be governed and directed in ſuch a manner that my conſcience ſhall be clear, and that this Regency will entirely fulfil its duty, ſo long as it ſhall pleaſe God, that I ſhould be abſent from this capital, adminiſtering juſtice with impartiality, diſtributing rewards and puniſhments according to deſerts. And theſe Regents will further take this as my pleaſure, and fulfil my order in the form thus mentioned, and in conformity to the inſtructions ſigned by me, and accompanying this Decree, which they will communicate to the proper Department. (Signed) THE PRINCE.

Palace of the Ajuda, Nov. 27, 1807.

The French Papers announce the arrival of Gen. Junot at Abrantes on the 20th of November; and add, that the troops which entered Portugal marched ten leagues a day through bad roads and continual rains.—After alluding to the retreat of the Prince Regent, which is attributed to intrigue, it is added, that on the 1ſt ult. the anniverſary of the day when the Houſe of Braganza roſe againſt the Spaniards and hoiſted its ſtandard againſt theirs, the Braganza flag was replaced by that of the French. To this circumſtance the following remarkable one is ſubjoined as a fact: A horrible earthquake occurred ſix hours before; but as ſoon as the French flag was hoiſted, the tempeſt ceaſed, and the weather became ſerene!!!

It is aſſerted, upon the ſame authority, that the French found in the docks along the Tagus four ſail of the line, ſix frigates, twelve brigs, and an arſenal well-ſtocked with timber and iron. It is not neceſſary to make a ſingle comment upon this ſtatement, which is ſo evidently an exaggeration, and which has been ſo completely falſified by the diſpatches from Lord Strangford and Sir Sidney Smith.

Gen. Junot's Proclamation upon entering Liſbon ſtated in ſubſtance, that the French army entered that city to ſave the Prince and the country from the influence of England; but that the Prince, ſo reſpectable for his virtues, has ſuffered himſelf to be guided by the advice of ſome bad perſons about him, and has thrown himſelf into the arms of his enemies; that theſe perſons inſinuated apprehenſions for his perſonal ſafety; his ſubjects have been conſidered as nothing, and their intereſts have been ſacrificed to the cowardice of ſome Courtiers.—"Inhabitants of Liſbon," adds the General in Chief, "remain quiet in your houſes, neither fear my army nor myſelf; we are only terrible to our enemies and to the wicked. The Great Napoleon, my Maſter, has ſent me to protect you: I will protect you!"

ITALY.

Lucien Buonaparte has returned to his reſidence in the neighbourhood of Rome; having, it is ſtated, rejected the conditions on which his advancement to regal dignity was dependent. One of theſe conditions, it is added, was the repudiation of his wife, to whom he is tenderly attached.

The Government of Piombino and Lucca alſo iſſued an edict, on the 25th of December, 1806, in conſequence of which every inhabitant is obliged, under the penalty of 100 livres, to declare, immediately, whenever any perſon is attacked with the Small Pox in his family. The informer who makes a diſcovery of any concealed patient is to receive 50 livres: and any houſe afflicted by the natural Small Pox is to be ſurrounded by guards, and every communication with the

the people within it cut off. Any perſon endeavouring to eſcape from ſuch a houſe is to be impriſoned forty days.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Dec. 15. Among the prizes which our cruizers are daily ſending in, there arrived one yeſterday evening in our harbour, which has occaſioned our Crown Prince to perform a grateful and noble-minded action. One of the two prizes brought in by our cruizers, the brig Paulina, had on board the Engliſh Ambaſſador Garlicke, on his return from Memel, where the King of Pruſſia had juſt refuſed to receive him. As ſoon as the Crown Prince was informed of this, he inſtantly ordered that a veſſel ſhould be prepared to convey this Gentleman (whoſe honourable conduct during his embaſſy juſtly gained him the eſteem of the Government and the Publick), with his ſervants and effects, from the prize-ſhip to the Swediſh harbour of Helſinborg. This was carried into effect immediately; and the Miniſter is already arrived there.

SWEDEN.

The Vaccine Inoculation has met with very great ſucceſs in Sweden. On December 6, 1806, the King granted permiſſion to the Board of Health to expend 900 dollars annually, in rewards to thoſe phyſicians who have moſt contributed to the ſucceſs of this inoculation. Theſe rewards, though ſmall, are in proportion to the wealth of Sweden.

RUSSIA.

It is reported, that an army of 25,000 Ruſſians are on their march to attack Swediſh Finland.

It is ſaid that M. Novozilzoff, at a ſpecial audience, has, with his office of Director of the Academy of Sciences, requeſted permiſſion to lay all his Ruſſian honours at the Emperor's feet.

AMERICA.

The moſt important intelligence from this quarter relates to the intended retirement of Mr. Jefferſon from the Adminiſtration of that Country. The Politicks of this Gentleman have of late created him numerous enemies; and we believe that the general opinion in America was, that he would not be again returned to the Preſidency. He has, therefore, perhaps only anticipated the deciſion of the people, and reſigned to avoid the diſgrace of being diſmiſſed. The following are the terms in which he has communicated his intended retirement:

"Gentlemen, I received ſome time ago from the Speaker of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania, an addreſs from the two Houſes, to which, on public conſiderations, it was thought adviſeable that the Anſwer ſhould be deferred awhile. I now aſk permiſſion to convey the Anſwer through the ſame channel, and to render you the aſſurance of my high conſideration and reſpect. T. JEFFERSON.

To the Hon. P. C. Lane, Speaker of the Senate.—T. Sanders, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives."

"*To the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania.*

"I received in due ſeaſon the addreſs of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, under cover from the Speaker of the two Houſes, in which, with their approbation of the general courſe of my adminiſtration, they were ſo good as to expreſs their deſire that I ſhould conſent to be propoſed again to the public voice, on the expiration of my preſent term of office. Entertaining as I do, for the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, thoſe ſentiments of high reſpect which would have prompted an immediate anſwer; I was certain, nevertheleſs, they would approve a delay which had for its object to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind, on a ſubject ſo intereſting as the election of the Chief Magiſtrate.

"That I ſhould lay down my charge, at a proper period, is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If ſome termination to the ſervice of the Chief Magiſtrate be not affixed by the Conſtitution, or ſupplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will, in fact, become for life; and hiſtory ſhews how eaſily that degenerates into an inheritance.

"Believing that a repreſentative government, reſponſible at ſhort periods of elections, is that which produces the greateſt ſum of happineſs to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which ſhall eſſentially impair that principle; and I ſhould unwillingly be the perſon, who, regarding, the ſound precedent ſet by an illuſtrious predeceſſor, ſhould furniſh the firſt example of prolonging beyond the ſecond term of office.

"Truth alſo requires me to add, that I am ſenſible of that decline which declining years bring on—and feeling their phyſical, I ought not to doubt their mental effect; happy, if I am the firſt to perceive and to obey this admonition of human nature, and to ſolicit a retreat from cares too great for the wearied faculties of age.

"For the approbation which the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania has been pleaſed to expreſs of the principles and meaſures purſued in the management of their affairs, I am ſincerely thankful; and ſhould I be ſo fortunate as to carry into retirement the equal approbation and good will of my fellow-citizens generally, it will be the comfort of my future days, and will cloſe a ſervice of forty years with the only reward it ever wiſhed.

"*Dec.* 10, 1807. T. JEFFERSON."

A ſimilar letter has been addreſſed to the Legiſlature of Maryland.

Dreadful

Dreadful Shipwreck.—Capt. Ruffel, arrived at Salem on the 13th November from Peterſburg, communicates the following diſtreſſing account of the loſs of the Engliſh tranſport Alexander: Oct. 20, lat. 47, long. 51, W, fell in with a boat having on board 21 living perſons, among whom were a woman and child in a moſt dreadful ſituation. They ſailed from Monte Video on the 9th of Auguſt, in the Alexander, Capt. Howard, an Engliſh tranſport ſhip, No. 421. They had ſailed under convoy of the Unicorn and Thetis. There were about 110 perſons on board the Alexander; on the 20th October, the ſhip being in a very leaky condition, they were under the neceſſity of carrying ſhort ſail, by which means they loſt the convoy; and on the 22d the leak ſo increaſed, that with both pumps going, and bailing at the hatchways, they could not keep her free. The Captain took a ſmall boat for his preſervation, and rowed around the ſhip ſeveral times. Meantime the long-boat was got ready and hoiſted out, but unfortunately bilged in going over the ſhip's ſide. Thirteen ſailors, 15 ſoldiers, one woman and a child, however, kept in the boat, and found means to keep her from ſinking. They had not got far off, when the ſhip ſeemingly blew up, and foundered immediately. They afterwards ſpoke with the Captain in the ſmall boat, who told them to ſteer N. E. and N. E. by N. as that courſe would carry them near the coaſt of England, from which he ſaid they were but a ſhort diſtance. They had only four biſcuits in the boat, three gallons of ſpirits, and one pound of raiſins. They had been in the boat ſix days, during which ſeven ſoldiers died for want (two of whom lay dead in the boat when ſhe came alongſide). They had cut one man up, and eaten part of his fleſh; ſome remained in the boat when they ſaw the ſhip, but, on ſeeing her, they threw it overboard. Capt. R. and the Captain of another American ſhip took the remaining ſufferers on board, and carried them to Salem.

The Jamaica Papers contain eight Reſolutions, which had been brought up from a Committee appointed to inquire into the effects of aboliſhing the Slave trade, and which reſolutions were read, and unanimouſly agreed to by a Committee of the whole Houſe of Aſſembly, on the 29th of October laſt. The Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly expreſs their feelings *very warmly*, both on the ſubject immediately under diſcuſſion, and alſo on a variety of others which are connected with the ſtate of the Iſland. The firſt Reſolution ſtates generally, "That the Act of the Imperial Parliament for aboliſhing the Slave Trade is pregnant with evils to this Iſland, militating not only againſt its general welfare and intereſt, but threatening its total deſtruction as a Britiſh Weſt India Colony."

After explaining the evils which are likely to reſult to the Colony from the Abolition Act, the Reſolution diverges into a variety of other topics illuſtrative of the cauſes of the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of the Britiſh Planters, ſuch as the relaxation of the Navigation Act, as far as it impoſes reſtrictions upon neutral Powers, and the rigorous enforcement of it in relation to our own ſubjects; the conſumption of a foreign brandy in the navy, and otherwiſe; the continuing a high duty upon coffee, &c. The Reſolution concludes with a recommendation of the Committee, adopted by the Houſe, to appoint another Committee "To prepare a moſt humble addreſs to his Majeſty, ſetting forth our grievances and oppreſſions, earneſtly beſeeching his Majeſty's commands on his Miniſters to adopt proper meaſures for our relief and redreſs."

The ſecond Reſolution ſtates the Abolition of the Slave Trade to be, "not only a breach on the part of Government of the conditions under which his Majeſty's ſubjects embarked in the ſettlement of this Iſland, but a novel, unjuſt, and unconſtitutional interference with its internal government and affairs; calculated to defeat and ſubvert our laws, to deprive us of our deareſt birth-rights, the trial by Jury, to raiſe envy and jealouſy in the breaſts of the ſettled negroes; ſubverſive of an antient and admitted principle of the Britiſh Conſtitution, that no laws can be binding on thoſe who are not repreſented in the Parliament which enacts them; placing not only our rights and properties, but alſo our lives, in the moſt imminent danger, and tending to promote diſaffection in the minds of his Majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects."

The third Reſolution claims for the Legiſlature of Jamaica the ſole right of legiſlating for the Iſland; and declares, "That it is their duty, by all conſtitutional means, to reſiſt the attempt that has been, and every attempt that may be made, to deſtroy or to abridge that right."

The 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Reſolutions contain a threat, that all ſupplies afforded to his Majeſty's troops, for the building of barracks and other military purpoſes, will and muſt be ſuſpended from and after the 31ſt of December, 1808: till which time funds are appropriated for that purpoſe.—The 8th and laſt Reſolution ſums up the whole of their grievances; and demands, "above all, an abandonment by the Imperial Parliament of every pretenſion to an interference with their internal government or affairs."

On

On the 16th of October, Curaçoa was viſited by a tremendous hurricane, which commenced at one in the morning, with the wind at South-eaſt. The ſea ſuddenly roſe to an uncommon height, burſt into the water-fort, waſhed away the batteries, the cuſtom-houſe, the ordnance-office, the wall of the church-yard, and the dead from their graves; beſides deſtroying a number of private houſes. At a ſmall place called Petre de May, a ſhort diſtance from the town, many houſes were carried off by the ſea. The point and reef batteries were partly deſtroyed, but little damage was done to the ſhipping. A place called Little Curaçoa was under water for ſeveral days, and was ſo much waſhed away, that it is ſcarcely viſible. Some lives were loſt, though we have not heard to what extent of number; but the ſcene was rendered doubly diſtreſſing by the concourſe of human bodies which were waſhed from their graves, and ſeen floating about the harbour.

General Miranda is ſaid to have made an important offer to the Britiſh Miniſters; the ſubſtance of which is,—"That a Britiſh Naval force, of from three to four ſail of the line, ſhould be ſent to the Spaniſh main, to convoy and convey a land-force of about 7000 men. Immediately upon effecting a landing, it is propoſed to proclaim the independence of the Spaniſh provinces; and to invite them to form themſelves into a federal Republick, under the protection of England during the preſent war, and under the direct pledge and engagement, that the Britiſh Government ſhould procure the acknowledgment of their independence in any treaty which might enſue for a general peace."

Country News.

Dec. 26. A moſt daring and outrageous robbery was committed near *Pocklington New Inn*, Yorkſhire. As Mr. Lee, a farmer, was returning from York market, he was accoſted, between 7 and 8 in the evening, by two armed footpads near Mr. Wilberforce's gravel pits, deſiring him to deliver up his purſe, on pain of being ſhot. With much reſolution, and truſting to his horſe, he darted forward; but, unfortunately, not with impunity, for one of the villains fired, and lodged a piſtol ball in the off ſhoulder of the horſe, which immediately diſabled him; whereupon the villains ſeized the farmer, and after beating him ſeverely with the butt-end of their piſtols, robbed him of above 63l. Mr. L. after lying two hours in a deplorable ſtate in the mud, was taken up by one of the Hull coaches. A reward of 50l. is offered for the apprehenſion of the villains.

Dec. 30. The hurricane of laſt night was particularly felt at the hamlet of *Tumby*, in Lincolnſhire, where, for a while, it drove almoſt every thing before it. A peculiarly neat building, juſt erected by Sir J. Banks, intended as a baiting-houſe, 120 feet long by 30 wide, is completely deſtroyed. The tiles, walls, &c. were daſhed to atoms, and the roof and every other part of the wood-work literally ſhivered into ſplinters. It alſo tore up many trees by the roots, levelled the hedges with the ground, unroofed houſes, barns, ſtables, corn and hay ſtacks, &c. and injured, more or leſs, whatever was expoſed to its fury.

Liverpool, Jan. 2. The Glenſuechen trading veſſel, between this port and Londonderry, was wrecked and totally loſt in the late gales, and all-on-board periſhed. A trunk, with Brigadier-general Spencer's name upon it, waſhed on the coaſt of the iſle of Angleſea, and protected by Mr. Jones, agent to the Earl of Uxbridge, has aſcertained the melancholy fate of this veſſel, on-board of which it is feared there were a number of paſſengers. The whole of Brigadier-gen. Spencer's baggage, and alſo of his family, was ſhipped on-board this veſſel at Liverpool, to a very conſiderable amount, and not inſured.

Jan. 4. An alarming fire broke out this night at the manſion of Mrs. Freegrove, at *Stowe lodge*, Berks, which conſumed the greater part of the interior of the houſe, during the abſence of Mrs. F. who, with her ſon and three daughters, were on a viſit about two miles diſtant from home; and whilſt the ſervants were merry-making.

Jan. 5. A few days ago, as James Graham, Eſq. of Borrock Lodge, was proceeding in his carriage to pay a viſit to the Archbiſhop of York, at Roſe Caſtle, in paſſing over *Hawkeſdale-bridge*, one of the horſes, being very ſpirited, made a plunge over the battlement, and hung ſuſpended in that ſituation, until, in order to prevent the carriage from being dragged over, the traces were cut, and the animal precipitated into the bed of the river, and killed on the ſpot.

Plymouth, Jan. 7. We are extremely concerned to have to report the loſs of the Anſon frigate, of 41 guns, Capt. Lydiard, which was wrecked on Monday Dec. 8, in *Mount's bay* on the coaſt of Cornwall. Capt. Lydiard (ſee p. 88) and the firſt Lieutenant were loſt; the ſecond Lieutenant was ſaved; the number of men preſerved is not known, as many who got on ſhore deſerted.—She ſailed from Falmouth on Chriſtmas Eve for her ſtation off the Black Rocks, as one of the look-out frigates of the Channel Fleet. In the violent ſtorm of Monday night, it blowing about W. to S. W. ſhe ſtood acroſs the entrance of the Channel towards Scilly, made by the Land's End, which they miſtook

took for the Lizard, and bore up, as they thought for Falmouth. Still doubtful, however, in the evening, Capt. Lydiard stood off again to the S. when a consultation being held, it was once more resolved to bear up for Falmouth. Running eastward and northward, still under the fatal persuasion that the Lizard was on the north-west of them, they did not discover their mistake till the man on the look out a-head, called out "breakers!" The ship was instantaneously broached to, and the best bower let go, which happily brought her up; but the rapidity with which the cable had veered out, made it impossible to serve it, and it soon parted in the hawse-hole. The sheet anchor was then let go, which also brought up the ship; but after riding end-on for a short time, this cable parted from the same cause, about eight in the morning, and the ship went plump on shore, upon the ridge of sand which separates the Loe-pool from the bay. Never did the sea run more tremendously high. It broke over the ship's masts, which soon went by the board; the main-mast formed a floating raft from the ship to the shore; and the greater part of those who escaped, passed by this medium. One of the men saved, reports, that Capt. Lydiard was near him on the mainmast; but he seemed to have lost the use of his faculties with horror of the scene, and soon disappeared. At a time when no one appeared on the ship's deck, and it was supposed the work of death had ceased, a Methodist Preacher, venturing his life through the surf, got on board over the wreck of the main-mast to see if any more remained; and some brave hearts followed him. They found several persons still below, who could not get up; among whom were two women and two children. The worthy Preacher and his party saved the two women, but the children were lost. By three o'clock no appearance of the vessel remained.

We are also concerned to learn the loss of the Pert brig, formerly the Buonaparte French privateer, of 16 guns, Captain Donald Campbell, on the 16th of October, on the island of *Margaritta*. Mr. Stroughton, Master, and ten men were drowned. The accident happened in a hurricane, in which she drove from her anchors. She had taken, the day before, the Spanish packet Alarme of six guns, from Ferrol, bound to the Spanish Main. Captain Campbell came home in the Alexandria.

Jan. 9. The King has been pleased to grant unto Elizabeth Latham, of *Quenby Hall*, in the county of Leicester, widow and relict of William Latham, late of the same place, esq. deceased, elder of the two daughters and co-heirs of Shuckburgh Ashby, late of Quenby aforesaid, esq. also deceased, and now, in virtue of the family entail, sole possessor of the estate of Quenby, enjoyed for many centuries by her ancestors, his Royal licence and authority, that on this account, as well as for the particular affection and respect which she bears for her said family, she and her issue may take and use the surname, and bear the arms of Ashby only, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's office: and also to order that this his Majesty's concession and declaration be registered in his College of Arms.—*London Gazette.*

Jan. 13. Last night a tremendous gale of wind arose from the North-west, accompanied with an immense swell of the sea and a spring tide, which making full upon the town and harbour of *Margate*, not only effected a considerable breach near the head of the pier, and shook the pier to its foundation from end to end, carrying the outer parapet nearly the whole length over into the harbour, but also demolished the jetty or defence against the sea on the West side of the High-street, and occasioned several small vessels then lying in the harbour to break from their moorings, many of which were totally destroyed. Notwithstanding these disastrous circumstances occurring in the harbour to several of the small craft belonging to the town, yet, in evidence of the utility of the harbour, four vessels of upwards of 100 tons burthen each, one of them of the burthen of 194 tons, and another (in ballast) of the burthen of 230 tons, actually came into the harbour for shelter, and were safely moored therein. The damages done by the storm to the pier and harbour, and to the West side of the High-street leading to the pier and harbour, amount to the sum of 15,000l. and upwards, exclusive of the very heavy losses sustained by individuals.—The store-houses on the pier, the harbour-master's house, the three heaps of cannon-balls, the short cannon, and upwards of 25 feet of the North side of the pier, were completely washed away. The cellars of the Foy-boat public-house, kept by Mr. Stannard, were filled with water, in consequence of which seven butts of porter burst, which blew up the whole of the flooring of the tap-room, bar, and parlour, besides considerably damaging the house. The large fishing-boats in the harbour, as well as the Good Intent packet, were stove to pieces. Two collier brigs and two yawls were carried over the wall on the Parade, close under the windows of the hotel: the last are mere wrecks, and the brigs have received considerable damage. The water overflowed King-street as high as the Fountain Inn.

An

An anchor, weighing upwards of 16 cwt. lying on the Pier walk, was washed behind the King's warehouse. A little before twelve o'clock, that part of the High-street leading to Mr. Hobart's Bathing-rooms, to the King's Head Inn, including Garner's library and dwelling-house, gave way with a most tremendous crash, and was instantly washed out to sea. The back part of the King's Head Inn, kept by Mrs. Cricket, was blown up by the force of the waves. The ground under the houses in Hazardous-row, to the depth of nearly 20 feet, is washed away. The sea has forced its passage up the valley as far as Shotten Dean, being nearly one mile in length. The shock was so sudden and unexpected, that numbers of women were carried by men out of their houses, or they must inevitably have perished. The new road to Dandelion has been nearly destroyed. The houses of Mr. Osborne and Mr. Hurst, in the High-street, are expected to fall, as the earth up to the very threshold of their doors is carried away. The cliffs on the West side of Margate loft more ground on that night than they have ever been known to do in the course of twelve years. The consternation and misery of the inhabitants beggar all description. We understand a Petition has been presented to Parliament for relief by the Commissioners of the Pier.

Deal, Jan. 13. Yesterday, the wind having shifted suddenly from about S.S.W. to N.W. it began to blow violently; and, during the night, increased to a perfect hurricane. The morning light presented a most distressing spectacle. Ships parting from their anchors, others drifting; some with the loss of topmasts and bowsprits, and some standing out of the Downs without either anchor or cable left; but providentially none have drove on shore; nor have we yet heard that any have been lost. This day the wind continued with increased violence, and brought in a most tremendous sea, which at one time even threatened the destruction of the town. The foundations of a great number of houses next the sea have been undermined, store-houses have been swept away with their contents, and the ground tier of the dwelling-houses filled with water. The sea, during the tempest, made a considerable breach between Sandown Castle and the battery No. 1, which has inundated the chambers, and forced such a torrent of water into the lower streets of Deal, that the cellars have been completely filled, and property to a large amount totally destroyed. In a row of houses adjoining to Alfred-square, the torrent was so deep that boats were obliged to be got down, and the miserable inhabitants taken out of their houses from the chamber-windows. Several quays in the Beach-street, which had braved the fury of the elements for a series of years, have been totally destroyed, and the timber washed out to sea.

At *Dover*, the Beaufoy victualling boy sunk at the Pier head. Three other vessels are also sunk, and many others lying-to in the Roads, without anchors or cables. The North pier-head, the harbour, and different parts of the town near the beach, are much damaged.

At *Yarmouth*, the gale was accompanied with a very heavy fall of snow; but no particular damage was done to the town, though the jetty and piers were much injured. The Calliope, which was building at *Winterton* beach, was entirely dashed to pieces; and two other ships belonging to *Leith* were driven on shore, and the rest put out to sea.

The account of the havock committed at *Whitstable* by the late storms, has been communicated to us by a private Correspondent: "I am sorry to inform you of the distress of this place (though all along the coast we are fearful it is the same): the sea has laid us in ruins. Last night women and children were taken from their beds, in skiffs, out of the windows, and small vessels which catch the oysters were driven on shore. The coal-yards which contained some chaldrons of coal, are entirely washed away; not a small coal left to be seen. The distress here is impossible to be described. Hearne Bay coal wharfs are quite gone to sea, with the coals, &c.; and brigs are on shore with their hands in the greatest distress. The loss at Whitstable must be 5 or 6000*l*. Our wall has given way, which kept the sea from us, and this instant we expect much more damage (Friday, one o'clock). The tide will be high water at two: therefore, God knows the damage we may receive! What with the houses on the beach, the boats, and small craft, the wrecks are truly distressing. We know of no lives at present being lost. The wind is just the same, N. N.E.; blows hard. The carpenters' yards, with timbers, are washed away. Horses in the farm-yards at Swalecliffe, and in their stables, were up to their necks in water. Some were saved at Mr. Tassel's, Swalecliffe Court Farm. Pigs, &c. were the same."

Sheerness, Jan. 15. In consequence of a very dreadful gale last night from N. W. the tide flowed to a very unusual height; and, being the top of the springs, has by its irresistible force inundated all the level for many miles, by forcing down the barrier-walls. The damage that it has done to the estates near the town is not at present to be calculated.

Jan.

Jan. 15. Conſiderable damage has been done to the quays, &c. at *Harwich*, by the very high tide laſt night and this morning; the higheſt that was ever remembered by the oldeſt inhabitant. A poor man who lives in a ſmall houſe near the New Rope Walk on the Marſh, was alarmed about 12 o'clock laſt night, by the water being up to his bed-ſide, who, when finding his perilous ſituation, immediately with difficulty reſcued his wife and child from (no doubt) a watery grave. A ſentinel (poſted over a coal depôt in the town) was obliged to ſtand on ſome pieces of timber a conſiderable time to prevent being carried away by the current, he being completely ſurrounded by it before he was aware of his danger. Several pigs, &c. have been drowned, and many other damages done.

Jan. 16. The high winds laſt week did much damage in the vicinity of *Chepſtow*; many trees were blown down; the boat at the Old Paſſage was forced from its mooring, and received great damage, and upwards of a ton of lead from the roof of a houſe in the neighbourhood was carried to a conſiderable diſtance.

Jan. 19. A ſhocking murder was perpetrated this night, at a place called *Newton Bottom*, in the New Foreſt, on Margaret Howard, a fine young girl, the daughter of a little farmer, by a fellow of the name of Iſaac Buzzard, a pig-dealer. The fellow had been admitted as a ſuitor to the farmer's daughter, and after a ſhort acquaintance ſhe proved pregnant. It was propoſed by Buzzard that ſhe ſhould accompany him to a merry-making about two miles from her houſe, on Tueſday night, to which ſhe conſented; but the poor girl never returned; the aſſaſſin ſtabbed her in ſeveral places. She was found dead on the enſuing morning. The monſter was taken on Thurſday, working on a navigation cut, thirty miles from Newton Bottom, after a ſtout reſiſtance; and he confeſſed the horrid crime.

Domestic Occurrences.

Thurſday, Dec. 31.

A houſe, No. 1, ſituated in Frederic-ſtreet, near the Turnpike in the Hampſtead road, belonging to Mr. Wakefield, fell into a heap of ruins between five and ſix o'clock this morning, which was inhabited by ſix families and ſeveral children. It was built about fifteen years ago, but the outer wall was only nine inches thick, and the chief ſupport of the interior was a four inch wall, there being very little timber. It was diſcovered to give way by a perſon who lodged in the garret, and alſo by a milkman on the outſide; and the inhabitants being alarmed, they haſtily eſcaped in a ſtate of nakedneſs; and in two minutes after, the fabrick became a heap of ruins.

Saturday, January 2.

A few days ſince the following accident happened at the houſe of Mr. Dormer, a baker, in Crown-ſtreet, Seven Dials. A fire-work maker, who lodged in the houſe, having placed ſome gunpowder in boxes to dry in the cellar, one of the baker's men going down, ſuffered a candle to communicate with the powder, which exploded, and blew the flooring of the ſhop into the ſtreet. The man was ſcorched in a dreadful manner. He was conveyed to the Middleſex Hoſpital without hopes of recovery. When the explosion took place, a trunk ſtood in the back cellar filled with powder, in a ſtate of preparation, which fortunately did not explode.

Monday, January 4.

This afternoon a man of a reſpectable appearance obtained an interview with the Hon. Mr. Villiers, at his reſidence in Cranbourn Lodge, Windſor Park, and applied for his interference to procure him an audience of the King, ſtating, that he had ſeveral plans to lay before his Majeſty, and to expoſe a number of abuſes and corruptions in Woolwich Warren, &c. Mr. Villiers ſoon diſcovered he was deranged, promiſed to get him introduced to the King, and give him a letter to a Gentleman at Windſor, who would ſettle his buſineſs. He accordingly wrote a letter to Mr. Dowſett, one of the reſident Public Officers at Windſor, deſcribing the conduct of the man, and his opinion of him. The poor man afterwards confeſſed, that he had broke out of a private mad-houſe on Bethnal-green, to which place he has been ſent from Bow-ſtreet.

Friday, January 8.

This day, about four o'clock, Sir John Stuart and Sir Home Popham arrived at Guildhall, for the purpoſe of receiving the ſwords voted by the City of London for their reſpective ſervices; the former on the plains of Maida, and the latter at the attack upon Buenos Ayres. They were received at the Chamberlain's Office by the Chamberlain, and the following Aldermen: Shaw, as *Locum Tenens*, Sir John Eamer, Flower, Rowcroft, Prinſep, Hunter, Boydell, Birch; and Meſſrs. James and Samuel Dixon, the Mover and Seconder of the Thanks of the Lord Mayor and Corporation.

The Chamberlain addreſſed Sir John Stuart as follows:

"Sir John Stuart,

"*I give you joy*; and, in obedience to an unanimous Reſolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, do give you Thanks for your very gallant and heroic conduct at Maida, thereby

thereby proving to the world, that the boaſted proweſs of the French arms cannot ſtand, when fairly tried, before the intrepid bravery and ſteady diſcipline of Britiſh ſoldiers. And, as a farther teſtimony of the high eſteem which the Court entertains of your very meritorious ſervices, I preſent to you this ſword. Sir, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, it is highly gratifying to a Briton to perceive, that the ſuperiority of Britiſh courage and diſcipline, under the guidance of able and experienced Commanders, has been gloriouſly diſplayed in almoſt every region of the habitable globe. Egypt witneſſed it under the immortal Abercrombie: India has recently experienced it under the conduct of a Lake: and ſince the action on the Plains of Maida, the deſcendants of thoſe who, led by the Cæſars, once made a conqueſt of this iſland, will be ready to confeſs, that nothing can withſtand the courage and diſcipline of Britiſh ſoldiers, when under the direction of a conſummate General."

The Chamberlain then addreſſed Sir Home Popham as follows:

"Sir Home Popham,

"*I give you joy*; and in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, return you Thanks for your gallant conduct and important ſervices in the capture of Buenos Ayres, at once opening a new ſource of commerce to the manufactures of Great Britain, and depriving her enemy of one of her richeſt and extenſive colonies in her poſſeſſion.—And by a unanimous Reſolution of the ſaid Court, I am to preſent you with this Sword, as a teſtimony of the high eſteem which it entertains of your very meritorious conduct.—Sir, when the news arrived of your atchievment in South America, it was received by the nation with an extacy of joy; the Artificer ſaw an increaſe of demand for the productions of his ingenuity; the Merchant began to extend his commercial views; and every Philanthropiſt moſt rapturouſly exclaimed with the Poet—

"Oh! ſtretch thy reign, fair Peace, from ſhore to ſhore, [more;
Till conqueſt ceaſe, and ſlavery be no
Till the freed Indians, in their native groves, [loves;
Reap their own fruits, and woo their ſable
Peru once more a race of kings behold,
And other Mexicos be roof'd with gold.

"Such, Sir, were the delightful viſions in which the nation indulged upon the reſult of a plan ſuggeſted by the wiſdom of that great Statesman, whoſe loſs we deeply feel, and whoſe death we ſtill deplore, and carried into effect by the proweſs of yourſelf and your gallant aſſociates in arms.—The ſcene, it muſt be confeſſed, is now moſt lamentably changed. Yet, though the nation has looked in vain for that extenſion of commerce, and that diffuſion of Britiſh civilization, in the hopes of which ſhe had ſo fondly indulged herſelf, ſhe will ever regard the capture o Buenos Ayres, both from the ability with which it was planned, and from the energy and intrepidity with which it was effected, as an action worthy of being recorded in the brighteſt page of her hiſtory."

"Gentlemen,

"You have given ample proofs of your zeal in the cauſe of your country, and of your abilities to render it the moſt eſſential ſervices: the ſame cauſe has ſtill further claims upon your exertions. The foe with whom we have to contend has declared his determination to deprive us of our moſt valuable rights, and to ſink us below the level of an independent nation; but, I truſt, ſuch threats are vain. You, Gentlemen, are ſenſible that when a nation has loſt her honour, ſhe has little elſe worth preſerving. You will convince our inveterate enemy, that however deſirous your country may be to obtain a Peace, ſhe can never be forced to accept ſuch a Peace as ſhall either diminiſh her rights, or tarniſh her glory."

Sir John Stuart and Sir Home Popham then ſeverally returned thanks, in ſhort but appropriate anſwers, expreſſive of their high ſenſe of obligation to the Corporation of London for the honour done to them. They promiſed to uſe their ſwords, thus beſtowed upon them, in defence of the rights of their King and Country; and after putting on their ſwords, they returned to the Manſion Houſe, and partook of an elegant dinner, provided for them by the Lord Mayor. Sir John Stuart and Sir Home Popham both came girded with ſwords. When they retired to the private parlour, to exchange them for thoſe preſented, while putting them on, Sir Home Popham ſaid, "This," meaning the old ſword, "was preſented to me by the Eaſt India Company;" Sir John Stuart obſerved, "With this I fought on the Plains of Maida." The old ſwords were confided to the care of the Marſhal. Sir Edward Hamilton was preſent at the ceremony. The Copies of the Freedoms voted to theſe knights were ſent to Alderman Boydell's, to be framed and glazed. Above 60 perſons were preſent at the dinner, including the Maſter and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Merchant Tailors' Company.

Thurſday, Jan. 9.

As the concerns of the Opera Houſe have lately engaged much of the attention of

of the fashionable world, we subjoin the following detail of the salaries of some of the principal performers :—Madame Catalini, to perform twice a week in a Serious or Comic Opera, 5,250l. in addition to which she is to have two clear benefits.—Madame Dussek, to perform in Serious Operas, and to take the part of Principal *Buffa*, in case Madame Catalini is ill and unable to perform, 500l.—Signiors Riggi, Morelli, and Rovedino, 500l. each. —Signiors Braghetti and De Giovanni 200l. each.—Signoras Colombati and Woolrich (late Miss Mortellari) 100l. each.—Mr. Weichsel, as Leader of the Band, 315l.—Mr. Ferrari, for presiding at the Harpsichord, 200l.—Mr. D'Egville, as Principal Ballet Master, 800l.—*Principal Dancers*, Monsr. and Madame Deshayes, 2100l. an allowance for their dresses, 300l.—Mons. Moreau, 400l.—Mademoiselle Presle, 650l. —Monsr. Robert, 125l.—Misses Cransfield and Gayton, 150l. each.

Monday, Jan. 18.

The festival in honour of the Birth of Her Majesty, who completed her 63d year on the 19th of May last, took place this day. There were a number of noble families absent from various causes; we regret to state that indisposition and family losses prevented the attendance of some of the houses of the first rank and consequence in the kingdom. Her Majesty, we are happy to state, enjoys an uninterrupted course of good health. The only infirmity of which she complains is a pain in her feet.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

This day upwards of 100,000 l. in dollars were conveyed from the Bank to Northfleet, and put on board the Amelia frigate; soon after which she sailed. This treasure is a remittance to the King of Sweden.

The same day, 100,000l. in gold were shipped on-board the Surveillante frigate, sir George Collier, at Portsmouth, as a loan to the Portugueze government at the Brazils. Francis Hill, Esq. secretary of legation to the Court of the Prince Regent of Portugal, and Mr. Chamberlayne, secretary to the mission, and acting consul-general, and their suite, take their passage to the Brazils in her. She will sail in a few days.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

At a meeting of Bank Proprietors this day, the following proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated the 19th inst. was read by the Governor, and after some explanations, unanimously agreed to; viz.—That 500,000*l.* should be withdrawn from the fund appropriated for the payment of unclaimed dividends, for the use of the Publick. That an alteration should take place in the rate of the management, which would be a saving to the Publick of 70,000*l. per annum*; and that three millions sterling should be advanced to Government, without interest, the repayment to be secured by Exchequer Bills, to be made payable six months after the signing of a definitive Treaty of Peace. The amount to be paid into the hands of Governmnt on the 5th day of April next.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the Sparkler gun-brig, of 14 guns, Lieut. Dennis, off the coast of Holland, on the 15th inst. Dispatches communicating this ungrateful intelligence were received this day at the Admiralty. Of the crew, 14 were unfortunately drowned.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Board-room, for the Trial of Gen. Whitelocke, was yesterday prepared in the Great Hall, or dinner-room, in Chelsea College. About one third part of this spacious apartment is allotted for the Court. Immediately under the large picture of King Charles, the workmen have erected two apartments covered with green cloth, for the prisoner and prosecutor to retire into occasionally. The bar is between the seat of the Advocate General and the apartments before-mentioned. The table at which the officers who compose the Court Martial sit, is covered with green cloth. A small table is placed on each side of the large table, for the Counsel employed by the prosecutor and prisoner. The floor is covered with matting, and the hall is warmed with German stoves. The witnesses are to go to the Board-room by the Western square; and on their entrance in the hall, they are conducted on the side along an avenue partitioned off, and covered with green cloth, which leads to the body of the Court. The carriages going to the Court Martial drive round the wall of the West square. This morning, precisely at eleven o'clock, the Members of the Court Martial assembled in Chelsea College, and immediately proceeded to the Great Hall, in which a considerable number of gentlemen were assembled to witness the ceremony. After the names were called over, and the usual formalities gone through, General Whitelocke entered the hall, and took his station on the left of the President. The General was dressed in the uniform of a General Officer, the sword excepted. He was in custody of Col. Burnett, aide-de-camp to the King. Generals Hope and Calvert then took their places on the right of the chair. General Hope's right arm was in a sling. General Whitelocke looked less corpulent than usual, but assumed a dignified composure. On his arraignment, he pleaded, in an audible voice, *Not Guilty*.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 6. HIS Grace William Duke of Manchester, sworn Captain-general and Governor in Chief of the Island of Jamaica.

Foreign Office, Jan. 7. Francis Hill, esq. appointed his Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the Court of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Downing-street, Jan. 8. William-Anne Villettes, esq. Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's Forces, appointed Lieutenant-governor of the Island of Jamaica, and Commander of the Forces, with the local rank of General in the Island of Jamaica.

Downing-street, Jan. 16. Sir George Prevost, bart. appointed Lieutenant-governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, *vice* Sir John Wentworth, bart.; and to be Commander of the Forces, with the local rank of Lieutenant-general in Nova Scotia only.

Whitehall, Jan. 16. Rev. William Leigh, LL.B. recommended, by letter, to the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, to be chosen Dean of the said Cathedral Church, *vice* Rev. Dr. Nathan Wetherell, dec. — Rev. Samuel Birch, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (son of the worthy and patriotic Alderman B.) presented to the united Rectories of St. Mary, Woolnoth, and St. Mary, Woolchurch Haw, in the City of London, *vice* Rev. John Newton, dec.— Rev. William Long, LL.B. presented to the Rectory of Pulham St. Mary, with the Chapel of St. Mary-Magdalen thereunto annexed, in the County of Norfolk, *vice* Rev. Thomas Bowen, dec.—Rev. Michael Stirling, presented to the Church and Parish of Cargill, in the County of Perth, and Presbytery of Dunkeld, *vice* Mr. J. P. Bannerman, dec.

Carlton-house, Jan. 18. Rev. Frederick-William Blomberg, M.A. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, appointed Clerk of the Closet to his Royal Highness, *vice* Rev. Dr. Lockman, dec.

Whitehall, Jan. 19. Rev. Charles Digby, M.A. appointed a Prebendary of the free Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, *vice* Rev. Dr. John Lockman, dec.—Rev. Edward-Christopher Dowdeswell, D.D. appointed a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in the University of Oxford, *vice* Right Rev. Edward-Venables, late Bishop of Carlisle, translated to the Archiepiscopal See of York.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 20. His Grace Edward-Venables, Lord Archbishop of York, sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Whitehall, Jan. 26. Rev. Samuel Goodenough, LL.D. Dean of Rochester, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected Bishop of Carlisle, *vice* Right Rev. Dr. Edward-Venables Vernon, translated to the Archiepiscopal See of York.—Rev. Walter King, D.D. appointed a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, *vice* Rev. Dr. Nathan Wetherell, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Cole, D.D. elected rector of Exeter college, Oxford, *vice* Richards, dec.; and Rev. Mr. Read, elected sub-rector, *vice* Cole.

Rev. James Griffith, M.A. senior fellow of University college, Oxford, elected master thereof, *vice* Wetherell, dec.

Rev. Francis North, to the mastership of St. Cross, Hants, *vice* Lockman, dec.

Rev. Charles Neve, B.D. White-Lady-Aston V. co. Worc. *vice* Vernon, resigned.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Beaux Stratagem—Furibond.
2. The Jew—Ditto.
4. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
5. Lionel and Clarissa—Ditto.
6. The Earl of Warwick—Ditto.
7. The Country Girl—Ditto.
8. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
9. The Wonder!—Ditto.
11. Pizarro—Ditto.
12. False Alarms—Ditto.
13. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.
14. The Duenna—Ditto.
15. The Busy Body—Ditto.
16. All in the Wrong—Ditto.
18. The Castle Spectre—Ditto.
19. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
20. The Cabinet—Ditto.
21. The Honey-Moon—Ditto.
22. *Something To Do*—Ditto.
23. The Siege of Belgrade—Ditto.
25. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
26. The Cabinet—Ella Rosenberg.
27. The Rivals—Matrimony.
28. Love for Love—Furibond.
29. The Travellers—Ella Rosenberg.
30. [K. Charles's Martyrd.; no Performance.]

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Dramatist—Harlequin in his Element.
2. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—D°. [ment.
4. The Mountaineers—Ditto.
5. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
6. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
7. Two Faces under a Hood—Ditto.
8. The Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.
9. The Comedy of Errors—Ditto.
11. The Mountaineers—Ditto.
12. *The Wanderer; or, The Rights of Hospitality*—Ditto.
13, 14, 15, 16. Ditto—Ditto.
18. The Mountaineers—Ditto.
19, 20, 21, 22, 23. The Wanderer—Ditto.
25. The Mountaineers—Ditto.
26. The Wanderer—Ditto.
27. Two Faces under a Hood—Ditto.
28. The Wanderer—Ditto.
29. Othello—Ditto.
30. The Messiah.

Vol. LXXVII. p. 532, b. l. 30, for "crochets," read "crockets."

P. 533, l. 37, "*abame*" (printed "*borne*" in vol. XXXIX. p. 350, b.) is probably "*browne*," or "*auburn*."

P. 598, b. l. 29, for "Kezlia," read "Kezia."

P. 1093, b. l. 9, read "Ermland yarn."

P. 1169. We are ſorry to learn, that the *Additions* to the Article which (in p. 984) records the death of the late worthy Rector of Whitechapel, are incorrect, in the age, Chriſtian name, times of taking his degrees, and of being preſented to the Northamptonſhire Rectory; and of the probable cauſe of his death. The ſuppoſed *Corrections* were from a Correſpondent who, we are certain, intended nothing like *diſreſpect*; but who was led into ſome part of the miſtakes by a too haſty glance at the Liſt of Oxford Graduates.—We ſhould have been glad if Mr. S. had enabled us to ſtate more than that Mr. *Robert* Wright took the degree of M. A. in 1772.

Births.

LATELY, at the Chief Secretary's lodge, in the Phœnix park, near Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Welleſley, K. B. a ſon.

1807. *Dec.* . . . . . The wife of the Rev. T. Deeſon, curate of Tottenham, a ſon.

Dec. 21. At Barroch-houſe, Caithneſs, the wife of John Sinclair, eſq. of Barroch, a ſon; who was baptiſed William-Henry-Charles-James-Fox-Erſkine.

29. At Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. Henry-John Wollaſton, a ſon.

Lately, at his houſe on Walcot parade, Bath, the wife of Capt. Langford, a daughter.

At Sir W. Farquhar's, in Conduit-ſtreet, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hook, a daughter.

In Stratford-place, the lady of the Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford, a daughter.

In Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Hood, of the 3d Regiment of Guards, a ſon.

The wife of G. Caſhel, eſq. of Cecil-ſtreet, Strand, a daughter.

1808. *Jan.* 2. Lady G. Stewart, a ſon.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Alfree, of Maidſtone, Kent, a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. Hor. Hamond, of Great Maſſingham, a ſon and heir.

3. At Parkhull, Staffordſhire, the lady of Sir George Pigot, bart. a ſon.

The wife of John Hill, eſq. of Hardwick, a ſon.

In Earl-ſtreet, the wife of W. R. James, eſq. a daughter.

At the ſeat of Hugh Moore, eſq. at Eglantine, near Hillſborough, the wife of Robert Shaw, eſq. M. P. for the city of Dublin, a ſon.

4. At Leybourn-grange, the ſeat of Sir Henry Hawley, bart. the wife of Lieut.-col. Hawley, a daughter.

At Freeland-houſe, Perthſhire, the Hon. Mrs. Hore, a daughter.

5. In Great Cumberland-place, the wife of William Holland, eſq. a ſon.

In Downing-ſtreet, the lady of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, a daughter.

6. In Groſvenor-place, the wife of Col. Wilder, M. P. for Arundel, two ſons.

At Southwood-houſe, near Ramſgate, the wife of Charles B. Cotton, eſq. a daughter.

9. At Melton Mowbray, co. Leiceſter, Lady Elizabeth Norman, eldeſt ſiſter of the Duke of Rutland, a ſon.

10. At Southgate, Middleſex, the wife of A. K. Mackenzie, eſq. a daughter.

11. The Hon. Mrs. William Wodehouſe, a ſtill-born child.

15. At Deal, the wife of Capt. Hodgſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Truſty, a ſon.

16. In Bedford-ſquare, the lady of Sir Edmund Carrington, a ſon.

18. In Ruſſell-ſquare, the wife of Thomas Tooke, eſq. a ſon.

20. At Orton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, the Counteſs of Aboyne, a ſon.

At Brighthelmſtone, the wife of G. D. Goodyear, eſq. a daughter.

21. At Uſſington, the wife of the Rev. Brownlow-Villiers Layard, a ſon.

The lady of Sir William Pole, bart. Shute, Devon, a ſon and heir.

22. In Great Cumberland-place, the wife of John Angerſtein, eſq. a ſon.

24. In Manſfield-ſtreet, Portland-place, the wife of Plaiſtow Trapaud, eſq. a daugh.

25. At Old Windſor lodge, the wife of Joſeph Eſtridge, eſq. a ſon.

26. In York-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, the lady of the Hon. Edward-John Turnour, youngeſt ſon of the late Earl of Winterton, a ſon.

27. At his houſe in Cheyne-walk, Chelſea, the wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler, jun. a daughter.

Marriages.

LATELY, at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, Capt. Sir Thomas-Maſterman Hardy, bart. of his Majeſty's ſhip Triumph, to Miſs Berkeley, daughter of Vice-admiral the Hon. George-Cranfield B.

At Dublin, T. Needham, eſq. banker, to Miſs Thompſon.

Mr. Kerr Porter, a celebrated Panorama Artiſt, to the Ruſſian Princeſs Stabatoff.

R. Smart, eſq. of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex, to Mrs. S. Coltman, widow of Lieut. W. C. of the Royal Navy.

At Caernarvon, Major William Ironmonger, who was wounded in the diſaſtrous attack

* So it is in Annual Regiſter, 1769, 2d part, p. 184; and, I think, in Granger, her own natural hair is ſaid to be *grey*. C. S.

attack on Buenos Ayres, to Miſs Pennant Thomas, youngeſt daughter of Rice T. eſq. of Coedhelen, co. Caernarvon.

Joſhua-Sydney Horton, eſq. captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Princeſs of Orange, to Mrs. Whorwood, widow of the late H. M. W. eſq. of Headington-houſe, co. Oxford.

Jan. 1. In Rutland-ſquare, Dublin, by ſpecial licence, the Hon. Hector-John-Graham Toler, ſecond ſon of Lord Norbury, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Brabazon, eſq. and niece of Sir Anthony B. bart. of Newpark, co. Mayo.

By ſpecial licence, Sir Simon Bradſtreet, bart. of Stacumnie, co. Kildare, to Miſs Clara Murphy, of Fleet-ſtreet, Dublin.

At Gainſborough, Charles Tennyſon, eſq. barriſter-at-law, to Frances-Mary, only child of the late Rev. John Hutton, of Morton, co. Lincoln.

At Dale, co. Pembroke, Stephen Rigaud, eſq. ſon of the Royal Academician, to Miſs Davies, of Brome-hill, in the ſame county.

Thomas Herring, eſq. of Norwich, to Miſs Rogers, daughter of Nathaniel R. eſq. of Durham-place, Hackney.

2. John Campbell, eſq. of Polandſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Eſſex, of Goodge-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road.

At Richmond, Surrey, Captain James Sharp, of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment, to Clariſſa, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Lionel Darell, bart.

4. George Shee, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir George S. bart. to Jane, eldeſt daughter of Wm. Young, eſq. of Harley-ſt. Cavendiſh-ſq.

At Weymouth, Capt. J. R. Francklin, in the Eaſt India Company's Service, to the eldeſt daughter of John-Butler Butlers, eſq.

At Briſtol, John Cobham, eſq. of that city, to Miſs Tobin, dau. of James T. eſq.

5. Mr. Thomas Edwards, bookſeller, of Halifax, to Miſs Caroline-Matilda Liſter.

At Iſlington, William Garſit, jun. eſq. of Boſton, co. Lincoln, to Harriet, third dau. of the Rev. Wm. Draper, of Iſlington.

Mr. Baker, ſurgeon, of Midhurſt, to Miſs Diggens, of Chicheſter.

6. At Vienna, the Emperor of Auſtria, to the Princeſs Maria-Beatrix, to whom he had been ſome time betrothed.

7. At Burford, co. Oxford, the Rev. Henry Mears, of Hannington, Wilts, to Miſs Stephens, of Kencot.

9. At St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, A. R. Sutherland, M. D. to Miſs Mills, dau. of John M. eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet.

Mr. William Bailey, of Newport-ſtreet, to Miſs Jane Humphrys, of Red Lion-ſqu.

At Briſlington, John-George Dome, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Eliza, eldeſt dau. of Jn. Eames, eſq. of Langton court, Briſtol.

10. At Ramſgate, Kent, Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. and K. C. to Miſs Thrale, eldeſt daughter of the late Henry T. eſq.

11. At Hanwell, William Holmes, eſq. of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, to Miſs George, of Waxlow-houſe, Middleſex.

12. Francis Adams, eſq. of Clifton, to Mary-Shute, fifth daughter of John Manley, eſq. of Bloomſbury.

At Lichfield, A. J. M. Bulſtrode, eſq. to Charlotte, youngeſt daughter of the late Nathaniel Liſter, eſq. of Armitage park, uncle to the preſent Lord Ribbleſdale.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham, Thomas Crathorne, eſq. of Crathorne, co. York, to Miſs Coates, daughter of the late Rev. Anthony C. of Goldſborough, near Knareſborough, and niece to John-Ruſſell Rowntree, eſq. of Stockſon.

At Campbelltown, in Scotland, John Mitford, eſq. captain in the Iriſh Revenue, and nearly related to Lord Redeſdale, to Miſs Emily Street.

13. At Bath, J. F. Gyles, eſq. of Lanſdown creſcent, to Miſs Morgan, of Bathwick.

Miles Stringer, eſq. to Miſs Steward, of Blackwall, Eſſex.

At Greenwich, Kent, Lieut. Tucle, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Spearing, daughter of Lieut. S. of the Royal Hoſpital there.

15. At Lord Beauchamp's ſeat, in Worceſterſhire, the Hon. George-William Coventry, eldeſt ſon of Lord Deerhurſt, and grandſon of the Earl of Coventry, to the Hon. Emma-Suſannah Lygon.

16. William Frend, eſq. fellow of Jeſus college, Cambridge, and actuary of the Rock Life Aſſurance Company, to Miſs Blackburne, daughter of the Rev. Francis B. and grand-daughter of Archdeacon B.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Taylor Combe, eſq. of the Britiſh Muſeum, to Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter of the late Edward-Whitaker Gray, M. D. and ſiſter to F. E. G. eſq. late of Oporto.

17. At Edinburgh, William Scott, eſq. of Wimpſon, Hants, barriſter-at-law, to Iſmene, youngeſt daughter of William Glendonwyn, eſq. of Glendonwyn.

19. At Tiverton, Devon, George-James Riddell, eſq. of Beauchamp-houſe, to Laura, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wood, of Tiverton.

20. At Windſor, Capt. Anſon, of the Staffordſhire Militia, to Miſs Ramſbottom, dau. of John R. eſq. banker, of that town.

At Pontefract, co. York, James Banks, eſq. of Wakefield, couſin and only ſurviving heir-male to the Right Hon. Sir Joſeph B. bart. to Miſs Mary Barnard, daughter of the late L. Bolder B. eſq. of South Cave, and ſiſter to Lady Carrington.

21. Rev. William Marſhall, of Bath, to Caroline, youngeſt daughter of Benjamin Cole, eſq. of the ſame place.

25. The Earl of Pembroke, according to the rites of the Greek Church, to the Counteſs Woronzow, at the Greek Chapel in Mary-la-Bonne; after which they were re-married, by ſpecial licence, by the

Biſhop

Biſhop of Saliſbury, at the dowager Counteſs of Pembroke's, in Cavendiſh-ſquare.

26. James Oſborne, eſq. of Birmingham, to Miſs Wright, daughter of the late Stephen W. eſq. of Bermondſey, Surrey.

Deaths.

1807. *July* 21. AT Seringapatam, of a fever and bowel complaint, which he bore with manly and Chriſtian fortitude, Capt. Robert Barclay, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, and attached to the 1ſt Battalion of Pioneers. With excellent natural and acquired talents, this gentleman preſerved a warm and friendly heart. As an officer, the uniform ſucceſs of his efforts, on every occaſion where they were called in the field, beſt ſpeak to his merit; and as a valuable member of ſociety, the univerſal ſorrow excited by his loſs ſufficiently eſtabliſhes, for the conſolation of his relatives, this certainty, that, as he lived beloved, ſo has he died deeply regretted.

Oct. 27. At the Cape of Good Hope, Andrew Barnard, eſq. ſecretary to that Colony; a ſituation which he had filled, with great credit, from the commencement of Lord Macartney's government, in 1797, till the reſtoration of the colony to Holland by the Peace of Amiens, and to which he was again appointed by the late Miniſtry, under the government of Lord Caledon. Mr. B. was ſon of the late Dr. Barnard, Biſhop of Limerick, in Ireland, and married Lady Anne Lindſay, ſiſter to the Earl of Balcarras, and to the Counteſs of Hardwicke, who ſurvives him. He was a gentleman juſtly reſpected and eſteemed by the whole Colony.

30. At Surinam, David Hay, eſq. of the Cuſtoms there.

Nov. 1. On the iſland of Dominica, in the Weſt Indies, Thomas, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Thomas Wilmot, builder, of Temple-ſtreet, Briſtol.

In Portland, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mrs. M. Prince, wife of Thomas P. jun. eſq. of that iſland, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Chriſtopher Hales, bart.

3. At Kingſton, in the iſland of St. Vincent, William-Hall Durham, eſq. barriſter-at-law there.

7. At Rome, in her 67th year, the celebrated female Artiſt, Angelica Kauffman. She was a friendly agreeable woman, her countenance expreſſing no genius, but great good-nature. By indefatigable induſtry and good fortune ſhe acquired a property of two hundred thouſand dollars, which ſhe has left to a relation, whom ſhe had ſent for from Germany to attend her. Her houſe diſplayed much taſte. A hall, which is quite full of ſtatues and buſts, conducted to her apartment, where ſhe had a choice little collection of antient paintings, carefully protected by ſilk coverings. Among theſe was a St. Jerome, which, according to her account, was by Leonardo da Vinci. Among ſome fine heads by Vandyke and Rembrandt, hung her own portrait, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, and well known by the engraving executed by Bartolozzi; but age had entirely effaced all ſimilarity between it and the original. The following are the principal performances which this induſtrious Artiſt had by her at the time of her deceaſe: "The Prophet Nathan leading David to expreſs his Opinion of the rich Man who had robbed his poor Neighbour of his only Sheep," and exclaiming "Thou art the Man!" The figures are as large as life; Nathan's head very fine, and replete with manly dignity. This, without diſpute, was the beſt of her hiſtorical pieces. She ſucceeded in giving David a ſomewhat majeſtic but yet ambiguous phyſiognomy, exactly ſuch as the pious King may be ſuppoſed to have had. He ſtarts, and drops with terror the harp on which he is playing; but his motion appears in the picture rather a ſhrug of the ſhoulders than a ſtart. For the reſt, this picture is in her ordinary manner, pleaſing and elegant. Her "Hagar and Iſhmael" appears to be far inferior in merit; Hagar ſeems engaged in a cold and ceremonious converſation with the Angel, whoſe extended arm is evidently faulty. In heroic ſubjects ſhe was totally deſtitute of energy. "The Departure of Coriolanus," a ſcene from the French Tragedy of that title, is repreſented with great elegance. Her picture of "Three Girls ſinging from Notes" is very pleaſing. Subjects of that kind ſeemed to ſuit her talents. Her *forte* appeared, however, to lie in portraits; and perhaps females are beſt adapted to this branch of the art; for they have received from Nature a ſuſceptibility to ſeize and expreſs every trait of the countenance, and every peculiar geſture. It is a gift with which, as the weapon of the weaker ſex, Nature has evidently provided them. The whole-length "Portrait of a Scotch Nobleman," in the picturesque habit of his nation, particularly attracted the eye. Beſide him is a lovely boy, completely naked, repreſenting Bacchus; but, unfortunately, extremely faulty. In ſome other portraits, in which ſhe had confined herſelf to the heads, ſhe had been uncommonly ſucceſsful. Among the reſt there was an unfiniſhed one of "Canova the Statuary." She had been in England ſome years, and was, at an early period of the Royal Academy, elected an Academician. The late Mr. Alderman Boydell publiſhed a great number of engravings, by different Artiſts, after her works. Amongſt theſe were,

"The

"The Flight of Paris and Helen;" "Venus preſenting Helen to Paris;" "The Judgment of Paris;" "Papirius Prætextatus;" "Achilles lamenting the Death of Patroclus;" and "Penelope awakened by Euryclea;" all of which were engraved by that excellent but unfortunate Artiſt, Ryland. He alſo engraved the picture of "Queen Eleanor ſucking the Poiſon out of the Wound of her Huſband, King Edward, in the Holy Land," after this Artiſt; a companion to it, of "Lady Elizabeth Grey imploring Edward IV. for her Huſband's Lands;" and her fine painting of "Venus Regina." Her portraits of the "Ducheſs of Richmond," and of "General Stanwix's Daughter," were alſo engraved by Ryland. Beſides theſe, the Alderman alſo publiſhed engravings from ſeveral other Hiſtorical Subjects by Angelica; as, "Ariadne abandoned by Theſeus;" "Ulyſſes diſcovering Achilles;" "The Parting of Calypſo and Ulyſſes;" "Achilles diſcovered by Ulyſſes;" "Hector reproaching Paris," &c. &c. &c. She painted for the Shakſpeare, publiſhed by Boydell, two pictures; the one repreſenting "Valentine, Protheus, Silvia, and Julia, in the fifth act of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona;" and the other, "Diomed, Creſſida, Troilus, and Ulyſſes," in the fifth act of "Troilus and Creſſida." Theſe were engraved by Schiavonetti in the dotted manner, a ſtyle of engraving which has done more to deſtroy the beauty of that excellent art than any other thing which could have been deviſed; the ſtroke or line engraving being the only branch which can produce that effect which Hiſtorical Subjects ſo much require; and which a work, under the direction of the Rev. Edward Foſter, intituled "The Britiſh Gallery of Engravings," has recently and happily for the Arts in this country ſhewn that that ſtyle does not want Artiſts in London to execute it, if proper encouragement be ſhewn them. Angelica alſo painted a great number of fancy ſubjects, particularly in ovals and circles; forms in which ſhe ſeemed to delight; but which, probably, were the means of confining her powers in a narrower compaſs than might otherwiſe have been the caſe. Alderman Boydell publiſhed upwards of 60 plates from ſubjects painted by her. Angelica had reſided at Rome ſome years, juſtly known and juſtly celebrated. The illneſs which preceded her diſſolution was long and painful, but it was ſuſtained with pious fortitude and exemplary reſignation. In Rome, where the love of the Arts is the ſole ſentiment that has ſurvived the ſhipwreck of its glory, the death of this diſtinguiſhed perſon cauſed an univerſal ſenſation. People of all ranks were emulous to teſtify their reſpect for her memory. Her funeral obſequies were performed with decorous pomp, and with more than uſual ſolemnity. Several of the Nobility, more than one hundred Eccleſiaſticks in the habits of their ſeveral orders, and the Members of all the Literary Societies at Rome, walked in the proceſſion. The pall was ſupported by young ladies, dreſſed in white; and immediately after the body ſome of her beſt pictures were diſplayed, borne on the ſhoulders of the mourners. J. S.

8. At his eſtate, Dumbarton, Jamaica, William Redwar, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Henry R. eſq. of Spaniſh-town, Jamaica.

24. At Bridge-town, Barbados, of the yellow fever, Nevile Fane, eſq. of his Majeſty's frigate Blonde, fifth ſon of the late Hon. Henry F. of Fulbeck, co. Lincoln.

25. At St. John's, Antigua, after a few days illneſs, Major-gen. C. Archer, commander of the troops there.

Dec... At Boughton, near Coxheath, in Kent, Michael Reeves, a poor man. He went out for the purpoſe of getting ſome beer, to give his family a Chriſtmas treat, when, the night being very dark, he miſtook his way, fell over the cliff, and was literally daſhed to pieces.

Dec. 7. Mr. S. C. Edwards, diſtiller, of Redcliff-ſtreet, Briſtol.

19. At Hillerſdon, near Collumpton, Devon, D. Sweet, eſq.

23. At Kinfauns, near Perth, aged 86, Andrew Hall, kirk officer, beadle, or ſexton of that pariſh. He ſucceeded his father, or, in his own words, came to the poſt in the year 1742; and it is a circumſtance not only remarkable but unequaled in the Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland, that his grandfather, father, and himſelf, held that office, in regular ſucceſſion, for upwards of 160 years.

24. A Coroner's Inqueſt was this day held at Langham, Rutland, on the body of Richard Stacy, a maſon, who was found drowned in a well near his houſe. A few days before, he had abſconded from his wife and family, leaving them to battle with the world for ſubſiſtence as they beſt could, and enliſted himſelf into the Militia at Leiceſter. A compunctious feeling, however, for the unprotected ſtate in which he had left his family, is ſuppoſed to have occaſioned his return to Langham: arriving at the door of his houſe, and overpowered by a ſenſe of his unworthineſs, in a moment of delirium he threw himſelf headlong into his well, and was taken out lifeleſs.

25. Suddenly, Joſeph Gerard, of Pleaſington, near Blackburn. He had ſupped with the family on muſcles the night preceding his death, and retired to bed apparently well; he awoke about four o'clock in the morning, in the greateſt agony, and

and was a corpſe by five. An inqueſt was held on the occaſion the following day, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the cauſe of this ſudden cataſtrophe; when the attending Surgeon depoſed, that, in his opinion, the death of the deceaſed was owing to the muſcles he had ate the night before; this teſtimony was corroborated by other witneſſes, and alſo by the ſymptoms which uſually accompany thoſe who are what is generally called MUSCLE STUNG. It is well known, that diſagreeable effects frequently attend the eating of this ſpecies of fiſh; and it is obſervable, that this diſorder operates on ſome individuals oftener than on others, owing to an idiocraſy of conſtitution. Perſons thus affected ought to abſtain from ſleep till the ſymptoms ſubſide; for it is probable that the noxious effects produced by the fiſh act with much greater force on the ſyſtem during the time of ſleep than when awake. The moſt efficacious remedy for the removal of this troubleſome diſeaſe is an emetick early adminiſtered.

At the family reſidence, at Goytre, in Monmouthſhire, aged 21, Maria, wife of Henry Witherington, eſq. and daughter of the late Col. Bird.

26. At Scampling-houſe, where ſhe was for the benefit of ſea-bathing, Miſs Blake, only daughter of Daniel B. eſq. of Hamels-park, Herts.

27. This evening, the body of a well-dreſſed woman was picked up by a waterman, while floating in the Thames, below Chelſea. On being conveyed to the ſhore, a guinea, a ſeven-ſhilling-piece, and ſome ſilver, were found in her pockets, with a pocket-book, which led to a knowledge of her laſt abode. The name of Sarah-Anne Warburton was written on the inſide of the book, with an addreſs in Crown-ſtreet, Weſtminſter. It was aſcertained that the deceaſed had left her ſervice, as a lady's maid in a family in Glouceſter-place, on the 14th, to go, on the 16th, to another in Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, but had not ſince been heard of. From the appearance of the body, it had been ſeveral days in the water.

28. At his houſe at Clontarf, near Dublin, after a lingering and painful illneſs, the Hon. Richard Gore, ſecond ſon of Arthur, late Earl of Arran, and brother to the preſent Earl of Arran. His eſtates devolve to his only ſon, Arthur Gore, eſq. He had been many years a member of the Iriſh Parliament, for the borough of Donegal, where his conduct was marked by diſintereſted patriotiſm. He had viſited moſt of the Courts of the Princes of the Continent; and he neglected no opportunity of ſtoring his mind with the moſt uſeful information. He was followed to the grave by a great number of moſt reſpectable friends and relations, who, by their perſonal attendance, and long train of equipages, ſeemed deſirous to evince their reſpect and regret.

30. After a ſhort illneſs, aged 82, the Rev. Nathan Wetherell, D. D. dean of Hereford, maſter of Univerſity college, Oxford (to which he was elected in 1764), and prebendary of Weſtminſter.

Near the South gates, Leiceſter, aged 70, Mrs. Marſhall.

31. At his houſe at Falmouth, George Crocker Fox, a highly-reſpectable member of the Society of Friends.

At Ludewigſluſt, her Serene Highneſs Louiſa reigning Ducheſs of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born Princeſs of Saxe-Gotha, March 9, 1756. Her death is much regretted by the Court and whole Country.

1808. *Jan.* ..... As two boys, named Putland, brothers, the oldeſt about 12, and the other about 7, were getting limpets from the rocks near Cuckmere haven, the tide unexpectedly overwhelmed and drowned them.

Mrs. Gill, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. rector of Tugby, co. Leiceſter.

At Hinckley, much eſteemed and regretted for her amiable diſpoſition, Miſs Ward, bookſeller and ſtationer.

Mrs. Bull, wife of Mr. B. butcher, of Northgate-ſtreet, Leiceſter. She had aſſiduouſly attended her huſband and the whole of a numerous family during an afflictive and ſevere typhus fever; and, after ſuſtaining the loſs of a ſon, fell herſelf a martyr to the diſeaſe.

At Leire, co. Leiceſter, in his 76th year, the Rev. George Maſon, upwards of forty years rector of that place.

Aged 91, Mr. James Fiſher, of Lincoln, plumber and glazier.

Aged 53, Mr. Jeffreys, governor of the Houſe of Induſtry at Lincoln.

At her houſe in Cork-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, Mrs. Turner, mother of Gen. T. who is on his return from Monte Video.

Jan. 1. This day the body of Captain Lydiard, of the Anſon frigate (which was wrecked, ſee p. 77), was picked up at ſea, and taken to Falmouth for interment; where his remains were attended to the grave by Vice-admiral Cotton, and all the other Naval Officers at that port, many of the Military (amongſt whom was Gen. Spencer), the Mayor and Corporation, and moſt of the reſpectable inhabitants of the town. A party of Marines from the men of war, and a party of the Oxford Militia, fired three volleys over the grave.

At Evington, in her 87th year, Mrs. Davenport, an affectionate relative and ſincere friend.

At Chelſea, Mrs. Anne-Richmond Webb, eldeſt ſiſter of the late John-Richmond W. eſq. of Milton Lilbourne, Wilts.

Mrs.

Mrs. Amate, wife of Mr. Anthony A. worſted-manufacturer, of Briſtol.

In her 69th year, Mrs. Thompſon, wife of John T. eſq. of Wiſbech.

In Weſt-ſtreet, Hackney, aged 39, Captain-lieutenant and Quarter-maſter James Scott, of the Firſt Regiment of the Royal Tower Hamlets Militia.

Mr. Robert Waugh, merchant, Dowgate-hill, third ſon of the late Joſeph W. eſq. of the ſame place.

After a lingering illneſs, Mr. William Lovell, paper-hanger, in Fleet-ſtreet.

2. At her ſon's houſe in Wapping, aged 78, Mrs. James, mother of Mr. William J. ſhip-builder, of Briſtol.

At Thrapſton, in Northamptonſhire, Mr. Samuel-Riſhton Mansfield, lately a ſurgeon there, where he had practiſed more than 40 years.

Abraham Field, eſq. New Broad ſtreet.

At Trowbridge, Tho. Drinkwater, eſq.

At Amberſham, near Midhurſt, Suſſex, aged 60, Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. L. farmer. Though in an humble ſituation of life, ſhe poſſeſſed virtues that would have adorned any ſtation. If length of days were meaſured by the uſe we make of time, ſhe might be ſaid to have attained to the years of the Patriarchs of old; as ſhe was ſcarcely ever known to paſs an idle moment. To the neighbouring poor ſhe was a mother; to her equals a friend; reſpected by her ſuperiors, and beloved by her huſband and children. Long, very long, will her death be regretted by all who knew her.

At Hammerſmith, Mr. Thomas Brown, of St. Paul's church-yard.

At her ſon's houſe, in the King's road, Chelſea, Mrs. Jane Draper.

Mr. John Bott, ſaddler, Worſhip-ſtreet, Shoreditch.

At Amisfield, in Scotland, Francis Lord Elcho.

In Ireland, P. Coury, eſq. M. D.

3. At Southall, Robert Donald, eſq.

Suddenly, Mr. James Moir, of the Circulating Library at Kingſdown, Briſtol.

At Horſield-houſe, Miſs Catherine Pogſen, grand-daughter of Mrs. Pearce Hall, of Briſtol.

At his houſe in the Wardwick, Derby, aged 57, John Harriſon, eſq. ſolicitor.

At Iſlington, Mrs. Goodwin, wife of George G. eſq. of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Robert Williams, of Elbow-lane, ſilk-manufacturer.

At his houſe in Lower Brook-ſtreet, in an advanced age, Gen. Leland, one of the Repreſentatives for Stamford, co. Lincoln, in the preſent and three preceding Parliaments, and Colonel of the 64th Regiment of Foot. In the courſe of his life the General encountered much rough and hazardous ſervice for the advancement of his Country's intereſt and honour. He was a Captain of Grenadiers under the immortal Wolfe at the ſiege of Quebec; and in other parts of the world had bled for the glory of his native land.

At Ballywater, in Ireland, aged 98, Mr. Hercules M'Dowl; who lived to ſee 81 grandchildren and 51 great-grandchildren.

4. At his parſonage-houſe at Wotton, Surrey, the Rev. Thomas Taylor, D. C. L. archdeacon of Chicheſter, rector of Wotton and Abinger, chaplain of a ſinecure in Hants, and Greſham profeſſor of Civil Law. He was of St. John's college, Oxford; B. C. L. 1768; D. C. L. 1790. To Wotton he was preſented by Sir Frederick Evelyn, bart. in 1778; to Abinger, by the ſame patron, in 1803. He was appointed archdeacon in 180.., by the preſent worthy Biſhop of Chicheſter; and he fulfilled the Biſhop's expectations, by the ſtricteſt attention to the duties of his office; he viſited every pariſh in perſon; he examined the ſtate of the church, and of the parſonage-houſe; if the church duty was neglected, it could not be concealed. He very much improved the parſonage-houſe of Wotton, in which he reſided. As a magiſtrate, and as a moſt ſociable and hoſpitable neighbour, he will be long remembered with reſpect and pleaſure. He married a ſiſter of Mr. Alderman Newnham (to whom, in 1781, when lord mayor, he was chaplain); but had no child. She died a good many years ago.

Rev. William Atkinſon, late of Diſſington, Cumberland. Returning home from Sledmere, where he had been marrying a couple, to his father's houſe at Langtoft, he unfortunately periſhed on the road, near Buſrow-nook, on the Wolds, in Yorkſhire, where the body was found.

At Cheltenham, Catherine, lady of Sir Robert Herries, bart. daughter of the Rev. Francis-Hender Foote, of Boughton-Malherb, by a ſiſter of the late Sir Horatio Mann, bart. envoy at Florence. She bore a long illneſs with the utmoſt patience and reſignation; and all who knew her, and her many virtues, will long lament her.

In King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 78, Mr. Geo. Fairborne, the King's locksmith.

In her 38th year, Sarah, wife of Mr. Joſeph Adcock, druggiſt, St. Mary-Axe.

This evening, as Mr. Joſiah Rutter, book-binder, of Pemberton-row, Gough-ſquare, Fleet-ſtreet, was walking near the New River, Iſlington, he accidentally fell in, and was drowned.

At a coal-work, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, at Borrowſtounneſs in Scotland, James Livingſtone, one of the colliers. Having mounted a ladder, to perform ſome repair on the machinery overhanging the pit, by a ſudden failure of the

the prop which supported the ladder, he was precipitated to the bottom (an abyss of 99 fathoms), and literally dashed to pieces. He has left a widow and three children in a helpless situation; for whose assistance the fellow-labourers of the deceased, much to their credit, immediately set on foot a subscription, they themselves contributing according to their ability, and being zealous in their application to the generous and humane inhabitants of Borrowstounness and its vicinity.

In the Crescent at Bath, Edward Horne, esq. of Bevis Mount, near Southampton, Hants. He was a gentleman of great taste, genius, and liberality; a cherisher of real merit (though found in the precincts of a cottage); a pleasant and instructive companion, and a sincere friend. Eton college had the honour of his education; few surpassed him in classic elegance or mathematical precision. About the year 1775 Mr. H. purchased the Leasowes, in Shropshire, which he greatly improved, and evinced much taste in the erection of the house, which he adapted to the native simplicity of that celebrated *Ferme Ornée*. His elegant Dedication to the Bard of the place appeared in our vol. LXV. p. 457. Several complimentary poems were written on his improvements at the Leasowes; see our vol. LXIV. p. 802, and vol. LXXVI. p. 493. In 1780 he was high sheriff for the county of Salop. On purchasing Bevis Mount, a seat of the late Lord Peterborough, Mr. H. disposed of the Leasowes, after a residence of many years. It is much to be regretted that he never turned his thoughts to obtain a seat in the British Senate, for which he was so eminently qualified by nature, education, and fortune. P.

5. Aged 65, at his house, Place-green, Chiselhurst, Kent, after a month's severe illness, lamented, for his many virtues, by a very respectable circle of friends and relations, William Kynnier, esq. Profound grief for the death of a most worthy friend, Mr. Callender, of Lime-street (recorded in our Obituary, p. 1181, of last volume), operating on a sensibly-debilitated constitution, is, with reason, considered to have been an accelerating cause of the present loss. Unambitious of glitter, but, by the early application of his own strong talents to liberal commerce, providentially established in a state of high independence, Mr. K. by a decided manliness of disposition, and a most amiable suavity of temper, invariably retained the esteem and friendship of every gentleman whose acquaintance either a general mercantile pursuit or a private social intercourse had at any time procured. A man whose obligations to the deceased are of the most interesting nature, who owes to him the greatest earthly blessing that a husband can experience, humbly and solemnly devotes this tribute to his honoured memory. Mr. K. was born on the 6th of January, 1743; and was buried at Chiselhurst on the 12th of January, 1808. Peace to this good man's soul!

Though low in earth, alas! our friend be laid
And all the solemn obsequies be past,
Think not Oblivion e'er her gloomy shade
On our affection or his worth shall cast:
No; where the relicks of this good man sleep,
Long shall fond Memory repair, and weep,

WEEDEN BUTLER, Jun.

At his seat, Idsworth park, Hants, Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, esq. M. P. for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. In public spirit, personal honour, and gentleman-like liberality, Mr. J. was equaled by few, and surpassed by none.

This evening, Mr. J. Smith, returning from Hull to his house on the Humber bank (which was overflowed by the tide), near the Pottery, missed his road, and, falling into the Humber, was drowned.

At Dartmouth, Devon, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Tho. Holdsworth H. esq. late of Oporto.

At Saxham college, near Bury, in his 72d year, William Dawson, esq.

Near Newington, —— Turner, a clerk in a wholesale house in St. Giles's; who went out with the porter belonging to the same house, this morning, to shoot small birds. The porter was leaping over a ditch, when the butt of the gun dashed against the bank, by his missing his step, and the piece went off. The deceased was standing on the bank, ready to get over the ditch also, and he received the charge about the head and shoulders, of which he survived only a few minutes. A bystander witnessed the accident, and corroborated the porter's testimony.

Thomas Perkins, esq. of Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square.

At her father's house, in Bedford-street, in her 17th year, Harriet, daughter of Sir John Caldwell, bart. of Castle Caldwell, co. Fermanagh.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, in his 70th year, Mr. Smith. He had recently retired from business, and also from the situation of Distributor of Stamps for the Northern District of the County of Stafford. His connexions through life were numerous, and of the greatest respectability. His unwearied industry and inflexible integrity, joined to his urbanity of manners, will be long remembered by many. He was a loyal and a good subject; and in the faithful discharge of the important duties of a husband, parent, relative, and friend, few ever equaled him.

At

At Elie-houſe, in Fifeſhire, Sir Robert Anſtruther, bart. He is ſucceeded in his eſtates by the Right Hon. Sir John Anſtruther, bart. late Chief Juſtice of Bengal.

6. Aged 26, Miſs Webber, only daughter of Benjamin W. eſq. late of Oporto.

Mrs. Curlewis, of King-ſt. Covent-garden.

Suddenly, in Oxford-ſtreet, about one o'clock in the morning, Miſs Anne-Mary Solly. It appeared, by the ſtatement of a watchman, who was near her when ſhe died, that ſhe was walking at a briſk rate, and ſuddenly fell down, and expired in a few minutes. She was a woman of genteel appearance, lived in Wigmore-ſtreet; had been at a dance in Swallow-ſtreet; and it is ſuppoſed that her exertions there haſtened or cauſed her death.

At Croydon-grove, Surrey, the wife of Mr. Walker, of London, banker.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Hunter, eſq. of Kew.

At Hackney, Mrs. Bowerbank, wife of Thomas B. eſq.

Aged 82, the Rev. John Dalton, of Pitcombe-houſe, near Bruton, Somerſet.

In his 44th year, the Rev. Z. Stichall, M. A. of Wiſbech.

7. In the prime of life, Miſs King, of Stowmaket, bookſeller.

At his houſe, without Monk-bar, York, aged 78, Thomas Simpſon, eſq. late ſecretary and treaſurer of Sion college, London.

At Taunton, Mrs. S. Leigh, ſiſter of the late Mr. L. attorney, of Burden, Somerſet.

At her houſe at Brompton, juſtly regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Stephanoff, celebrated, as an Artiſt, for the beauty and high finiſh of her fruit and flower paintings.

Mr. Richard Winter, of Long Acre.

Aged 77, Mr. Wm. Flexney, formerly a bookſeller in Holborn, and the firſt publiſher of the Poems of Churchill, who has commemorated him in "The Journey."

"Let thoſe who energy of diction prize,
For Billingſgate quit Flexney, and be wiſe."

8. At Edinburgh, in his 23d year, of an inward complaint, Lord Alexander Gordon, ſecond ſon of the Duke of Gordon; in conſequence of whoſe death the noble Houſes of Gordon, Bedford, Richmond, Manchester, and Cornwallis, go into deep and ſincere mourning. Early in the morning of the 15th, his remains arrived at the New inn at Aberdeen, from Edinburgh. At one o'clock, by invitation of the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, the principal inhabitants of the town, together with the Profeſſors of both colleges, and the Military Officers, met in the Town-hall, whence, after hearing an excellent and appropriate prayer from the Rev. Dr. Shirreff, they proceeded, with the corpſe, to the utmoſt extremity of George-ſtreet, a diſtance of nearly a mile. All the Military in town were out, and lined the ſtreets through which the proceſſion paſſed, the different Bands playing pieces of ſacred muſick. Minute-guns were fired from the Battery and Caſtle-hill; and the different bells tolled in rotation. The whole proceſſion was conducted in the greateſt order, and had a moſt ſolemn and melancholy appearance. His loſs is moſt generally regretted, as was ſtrongly manifeſted by the numbers who were ſeen in tears as the proceſſion paſſed the ſtreets. The body was depoſited in the family burial-ground, within the cathedral of Elgin.

At Southampton, Edward Colman, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 84th Regiment of Foot; an officer much and juſtly regretted and eſteemed.

Suddenly, at Bath, Mrs. Neale, relict of the late James N. eſq. of Hackney.

At Bath, aged 74, Richard Ivyleafe, eſq. of Weſton, and father of Richard I. eſq. of King-ſquare, Briſtol.

At Stapleton, near Briſtol, in his 86th year, J. Chivers, eſq.

At Starcroſs, Devon, in his 89th year, Robert-Lydſton Newcombe, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

Aged 76, Mrs. Bradſhaw, mother of Mrs. Bromhead, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Hull, of a conſumption, aged 25, Lieut. Thomas Boyd, of the Eaſt Suffolk Militia. He only ſurvived his youthful wife (who alſo died of a conſumption) 14 days, and to whom he had been married but 15 months.

This day, two children, belonging to J. Wells, of Shottington, in the pariſh of Chilham, having been locked in by their mother, who had occaſion to go out for a ſhort time, approached too near the fire, whereby their cloaths caught the flames, and burnt them in ſo dreadful a manner that the youngeſt, two years old, died in a few hours, in the moſt excruciating agonies; and but faint hopes were entertained of the recovery of the other.

The body of John Cater, a young man, miſſing from Sow, near Coventry, in November laſt, was this day found drowned near the river Avon, in the pariſh of Ryton. It is ſuppoſed that it had been in the water from about the day he left his father's houſe, and that when the laſt flood happened the body floated, and, upon the water ſubſiding, was left in the place where it was diſcovered. There were no marks of violence about the body, nor were the cloaths at all torn; but the face was rather diſfigured.

At Edmonton, Middleſex, aged 90, Mr. Bragg, formerly maſter of the Fleece public-houſe in that town. He has left property, to the amount of 700l. a year, to a nephew, ſervant to a brewer.

In his 72d year, Mr. Battier, of Gould-ſquare, near the Minories.

The

The Hon. Miſs Sophia Anne Walpole, fifth daughter of Lord Walpole, of New Burlington-ſtreet.

9. At the houſe of the dowager Lady Frankland, in Edward-ſtreet, Portman ſquare, Miſs Harriet Frankland, the only unmarried daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas F. bart. and ſiſter of the preſent Baronet, of Thirkleby park, Yorkſh.

At his houſe at Mill-pond-bridge, Bermondſey, aged 65, T. Carter, eſq. in the commiſſion of the Peace for Surrey.

At Liverpool, aged 62, Mrs. Timmins, relict of the late John T. eſq. of Wolverhampton, co. Stafford.

Suddenly, Mr. Jaques Husbands, of Hinckley, co. Leic. formerly of Coventry.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Chamberlin, of Yaxley, Hunts.

Mr. Lee, of the Ram inn at Newark.

At Gainsborough, aged 55, Mr. Samuel Fowler, merchant.

After a few hours illneſs, at her father's at Bicknor-court-houſe, co. Glouceſter, much beloved and reſpected, Miſs Wyrhall, daughter of George W. eſq.

The following melancholy accident happened on-board his Majeſty's ſloop Eclipſe, on her way to Portſmouth: One of the ſailors, who was aſſiſting in repairing ſome firelocks, with the armourer, outſide the midſhipmen's birth, was examining the lock of a gun, which appeared not to have been in uſe for ſome conſiderable time, and which was not primed, when it unfortunately went off. The ball took the direction of the midſhipmen's birth; after paſſing through two deal boards, it went through the body of Mr. D. S. M'Creary (one of the midſhipmen), and through the right thigh of the captain's clerk; paſſing between the legs of the pilot, it lodged in the arm of a ſervant-boy. Mr. M'Creary ſurvived the accident only ſeven hours; but the clerk and boy are doing well.

10. At her houſe, in Upper Guildford-ſtreet, aged 80, Mrs. Lodington, mother of Thomas L. eſq. and ſiſter of the late Rev. Dr. Broade, of Southwick-hall, near Oundle, co. Northampton.

Aged 86, Mr. W. Edwards, bookſeller, at Halifax, in Yorkſhire; a character of conſiderable eminence in his profeſſion, and of no common eſtimation for the energies of his mind. He brought up ſeveral ſons to his own profeſſion, all of whom have acquired very high celebrity.

In his 70th year, Mr. John Marſhall, woolſtapler, of Leiceſter, having ſurvived his wife, to whom he had been married 47 years, only ten days (ſee p. 88).

At Painſwick, co. Glouceſter, aged 65, the Rev. Cornelius Winter, near 30 years miniſter of the Diſſenting Congregation in that town; a man of the moſt unblemiſhed reputation, exemplary piety, benevolence, and kindneſs.

Rev. James Marſh, rector of South Walſham, St. Laurence, and of Rockland, both in Norfolk, and both in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge.

At Wilton-houſe, near Taunton, co. Somerſet, Mrs. Pleydell, relict of the late Jonathan Morton P. eſq.

In Alfred-ſtreet, Bath, aged 80, Philip Coſby, eſq. Admiral of the Red. He was at the Rooms the preceding evening, and played at Whiſt.

In Williamſon-ſquare, Liverpool, Ralph Williamſon, eſq. formerly captain in the 1ſt Royal Lancaſhire Militia, and late captain in the 86th Regiment of Foot.

At Portſmouth, aged upwards of 50, Mr. Thomas Harper, maſter of the tranſport New Diligence. His death was occaſioned by taking a quantity of arſenick, which killed him in a few hours. No cauſe can be aſſigned for his taking away his life; he ſeemed bent on doing it, as he confeſſed that he had previouſly taken a great quantity of laudanum.

11. In Spital-ſquare, advanced in years, Mr. William Complin, many years an apothecary of eſtabliſhed reputation in Goodman's-fields.

At Kingſton-houſe, Berks, in her 41ſt year, Dame Jane Mackworth, wife of Sir Digby M. bart.; leaving a family of 11 children to lament their loſs.

Aged 75, Mr. Maile, of Huntingdon, more than 20 years mace-bearer to that Corporation.

Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, at the Mackworth Arms inn, at Swanſea, Mrs. Manſel, relict of the late Edward-William-Richard M. eſq. of Stradey, daughter of the late Sir Edward-Vaughan M. bart. and ſiſter and ſole heireſs of Sir Edward-Joſeph Shewen M.

Aged 67, Mr. C. Cheſterton, grocer and corn-factor, of St. Martin's, Stamford-Baron, co. Lincoln.

At Louth, Mrs. Curtois, mother of the Rev. Mr. C. of Willingham.

At Topſham, Devon, in her 87th year, reſpected and regretted, Mrs. Miller, relict of Henry M. eſq. of that place.

At Berry-Pomeroy, near Totnes, Devon, of conſumption, Mr. W. Lane, jun.

12. At Brompton, Middleſex, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, wife of Joſeph C. eſq. formerly of Eaſt Moleſey, Surrey.

In Portugal-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Mrs. Howard, relict of Henry H. eſq. of Gloſſop, co. Derby.

At Bracknell, Berks, Mrs. Macklin, of Fleet-ſtreet, London, relict of the late very eminent Printſeller.

The lady of Sir John Blois, bart. of Cockfield-hall, Suffolk.

At Ramſgate, by ſhooting himſelf, in an unfortunate fit of deſpair, Edward Piers, eſq. a captain in the Army, and brother

brother to sir John P. bart. He was going to Madeira, for the recovery of his health, which had long been in a bad state.

13. At Maidstone, in Kent, aged 73, Thomas Argles, esq.

At the Bush inn at Swansea, William-Peter Calley, esq. second son of the late Thomas Brown C. esq. of Burderop park, in Wiltshire.

At Penleigh, near Westbury, in consequence of an apoplectic seizure, Gilbert-Trowe-Beckett Turner, esq. He sustained his illness, which was very severe, and lasted 14 days, with peculiar firmness, and awaited his dissolution with a resignation and patience truly pious. In 1796 he served the office of sheriff for Wilts.

At his seat at Boynton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, in his 80th year, Sir George Strickland, bart.

Much lamented, Mrs. Martha Atkinson, of Farm-street, Berkeley-square.

The body of ——— Knight, mate of a merchantman, was picked up, this day, between London and Blackfriers bridges. He had left his ship on the 10th, to visit a relative at Battersea; quitted that place, after drinking pretty freely, about nine o'clock the same evening, and was not heard of afterwards.

In Portland-place, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with fortitude and resignation, the Hon. Margaret-Stuart-Wortley Mackenzie. This lady, once so celebrated for her beauty, and, during the whole course of her life, by the numerous virtues that adorned it, was descended from the antient and noble House of Glencairn, being the only surviving dau. of Lieut.-gen. Sir David Cunninghum, of Livingstone and Milncraig, by Lady Mary Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, and grand-daughter of George Earl of Aberdeen. Early in life she was married to the Hon. James-Stuart-Wortley, son of the famous John Earl of Bute, and brother to the present Marquis of Bute; by whom she has left issue one son and two daughters: James-Stuart-Wortley, married to Lady Caroline Crighton, daughter of the Earl of Erne; Miss Wortley; Louisa, married to Lord Lovaine, eldest son of the Earl of Beverley, and nephew of the Duke of Northumberland.

14 After six weeks illness, Miss Beddeck, eldest daughter of R. B. esq. agent to the Royal Naval Hospital at Portsmouth.

Lieut. Robert Brown, commander of the Bienfaisant prison-ship at Plymouth.

Suddenly, at Eastbourne, Sussex, where his Regiment was quartered, Ralph Grenside, esq. major of the North York Militia, in which he had served 49 years. He was in very good health and spirits, playing at cards at his lodgings with some friends, at nine o'clock the same evening.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. Robert C. of the George inn, Aldermanbury.

15. At Brecon, in her 16th year, Miss Frances-Deborah Cherry, second daughter of Mr. C. manager of the theatre there.

Mr. George Swift, of Holy Croft, Sheffield. Being a member of the Society of Odd Fellows, he was attended to the grave by about 900 of his brethren, which attracted a vast crowd of spectators.

At Ormskirk, aged 78, the Hon. Charles-Lewis Mordaunt, brother of Lieut.-gen. M. cousin to the Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, and in the commission of the peace for Lancashire. He was descended from a noble Norman family, which came to England with William the Conqueror; and, although an eccentrick, was ever alive to the feelings of humanity, and the sufferings of his more unfortunate fellow-creatures; the petition of distress was never presented to him in vain. He was interred at Halfall on the 18th instant.

16. At Ash, near Sandwich, in Kent, Mrs. Hopkins.

In her 27th year, Mrs. Vaughan, wife of the Rev. Edward T. V. vicar of St. Martin's in Leicester.

17. In Green-Park-place, Bath, Lady Blunden, wife of Sir John B. bart. of Castle-Blunden, co. Kilkenny, Ireland.

Rev. Henry Turner, vicar of Burwell, and of Landwade, co. Cambridge, and formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1756, M.A. 1759, B.D. 1767. The vicarage of Burwell is in the gift of the University of Cambridge; that of Landwade in the gift of Sir C. Cotton, bart.

At East Acton, Middlesex, in his 80th year, Jonathan Wathen, esq.; who had long been eminent as a surgeon.

At his house at Hampstead, after a few days illness, aged 81, Philip Slater, esq. formerly a considerable druggist in the Poultry.

In Gray's-inn-lane, Mr. J. Golden, mason, pavier, &c.

In Grosvenor-place, the infant son of Col. Wilder, M. P. for Arundel; and, on the 20th, Frederick, another son, in the third year of his age.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock this night, of a typhus fever, in the 20th year of his age, Viscount Trafalgar, the only son of Earl Nelson, and nephew of the immortal Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson. He was a most amiable and promising youth; and by his death the national honours and estate of Nelson will, on the decease of the present Earl, pass from the male to the female line, through Mrs. Bolton, the gallant Conqueror's sister, who has three sons and as many daughters, and whose son Thomas, a minor, is the next in remainder. His Lordship's remains were removed, on the 25th, from Warne's Hotel, in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, to

St.

St. Paul's Cathedral, for interment, attended by, in the firſt coach, Mr. Bolton, uncle to the deceaſed, as chief mourner, Mr. Alexander Daviſon, and Mr. Hazlewood. In the ſecond coach were domeſticks of the deceaſed. Earl Nelſon's, Mr. Alexander Daviſon's, and Mr. Hazlewood's carriages followed, each with two ſervants behind, with black ſilk hatbands and white gloves. At three o'clock the proceſſion arrived at St. Paul's; the body was taken into the Choir; and the funeral ſervice performed by the Biſhop of Cheſter. At a quarter paſt four the body was lowered into the vault, near the remains of the ever-to-be-lamented Nelſon. The coffin was covered with crimſon velvet, and ornamented with ſilver coronets and nails.

18. At Leiceſter, aged 64, Mr. John Maule, ſurgeon, the oldeſt member of the profeſſion in that town, and deſervedly eſteemed as an able practitioner, a kind father, and a ſincere friend.

19. John Warburton, eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

20. At Hammerſmith, Middleſex, aged 74, Mrs. Dagge, widow of John D. eſq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn.

In her 28th year, Rachael, wife of the Rev. Joſeph L'Oſte, of Hayneford, Norf.

21. At his ſeat in Cheſhire, Richard Pennant, Baron Penrhyn of Penrhyn, co. Louth, in Ireland. He was the ſon of John Pennant, eſq. of Penrhyn; and was created a baron Sept. 26, 1783. In 1765 he married Anne-Sufannah, only child and heireſs of Lieut.-gen. Hugh Warburton, of Winnington, in Cheſhire.

At his houſe in Howland-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road, aged 68, John Rodon, eſq. late one of his Majeſty's honourable Privy Council of the iſland of Jamaica, and cuſtos rotulorum of the pariſh and precinct of St. Catharine.

23. At his houſe in Buckingham-place, New Road, Mary-la-Bonne, aged 42, Mr. Robert Freebairn, an eminent landſcape-painter. He was the youngeſt and laſt pupil of the celebrated Wilrow, who died before his education was completed. Soon after the death of his maſter, Mr. F. went to Italy, to purſue his ſtudies; where he remained ten years, and formed a ſtyle founded on the ſcenery and effects of Nature in that country, from which he never willingly departed; his intention ſeemed to be to produce beauty, and, when his ſubjects admitted it, as much grandeur as was conſiſtent with that primary quality. Hence his pictures uſually excite pleaſing rather than the ſtronger ſenſations. During his ſtay in Italy he was honoured with the patronage of Lord Clive, now Earl Powis; which was continued on his return to England, and ſtrengthened with that of Lord Suffolk, Mr. Penn of Stoke park, &c. &c. As his ſtyle of painting was *finiſhed*, his productions were not numerous; he was principally employed in painting pictures that were ordered by his patrons. Hence the pictures that remain unſold are but few; and as they are in the poſſeſſion of his family, it is preſumed that they will ſoon be taken into the collections of the Admirers of elegant Art, and thus form a proviſion for his widow and four children, to whom his premature death will prove an irreparable loſs.

24. John Morgan, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

At Hempſtead Court, co. Glouceſter, after a painful and lingering illneſs, in her 28th year, Mrs. Lyſons, wife of the Rev. Daniel Lyſons. She was elegant in her perſon and manners; obliging and amiable in her diſpoſition; pious, humane, and extenſively charitable. As a wife and a mother, exemplary. She has left four children to lament her loſs; two ſons and two daughters. To quit this world, when every inducement that can be deſired invites our ſtay, appears indeed a hardſhip; but the true Chriſtian muſt ſubmit without murmuring to the moſt awful diſpenſations of Providence; and conſider death, not as the extinction of exiſtence, but as the dawn of that bliſsful ſtate in which alone (for thoſe who lived like her) happineſs and immortality are inſeparably united.

25. In Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſqu. Mrs. Eliza Coytmore, wife of the Rev. Dr. C. It appeared, on the Coroner's Inqueſt, from the evidence of Rachel Curry, a ſervant of the deceaſed, that ſhe was alarmed about 12 o'clock by the barking of her miſtreſs's lap-dog; and on going up ſtairs, ſhe found the deceaſed in the drawing-room, with her head inſide the fender, and her cloaths in a blaze. Immediate aſſiſtance was procured, but to no purpoſe; ſhe languiſhed till next morning, and then expired. Verdict, Died accidentally, and by misfortune.

26. In her 23d year, after a ſhort but painful illneſs, much lamented, the wife of R. Smith, eſq. of Dartford, in Kent.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 28, 1807, to January 26, 1808.

Chriſtened.		Buried.		Between				
Males - 897	1783	Males 1061	2026	2 and 5	231	50 and 60	185
Females - 886		Females - 965		5 and 10	101	60 and 70	167
Whereof have died under 2 years old			632	10 and 20	50	70 and 80	131
				20 and 30	106	80 and 90	52
Peck Loaf 3s.6d.; 3s.8d.; 3s.8d.; 3s.9d.				30 and 40	166	90 and 100	7
Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4½d. per pound.				40 and 50	198	101 0	105 0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 16, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	71	10	00	0	40	3	35	11	57	5
Surrey	72	0	47	0	40	6	39	0	54	6
Hertford	67	10	43	0	40	6	32	6	49	0
Bedford	63	11	48	0	42	1	31	2	53	5
Huntingd.	63	8	00	0	41	10	29	0	53	5
Northam.	63	8	40	0	39	5	29	10	55	8
Rutland	73	6	60	0	45	0	28	0	66	0
Leiceſter	69	10	00	0	40	0	30	3	52	9
Nottingh.	74	0	46	0	48	2	30	10	59	2
Derby	76	2	00	0	45	8	31	0	60	2
Stafford	72	2	00	0	42	8	33	0	60	0
Salop	68	1	48	2	35	11	31	6	00	0
Hereford	65	6	41	6	33	7	29	10	56	0
Worceſter	70	9	00	0	37	5	36	1	52	2
Warwick	74	4	00	0	40	6	35	1	54	8
Wilts	64	0	00	0	34	10	32	2	58	8
Berks	71	2	00	0	38	3	34	6	57	2
Oxford	64	11	00	0	34	7	30	5	50	7
Bucks	66	8	00	0	38	2	33	1	52	0
Brecon	64	0	44	9	33	7	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	64	9	00	0	33	7	32	1	00	0
Radnor	61	6	00	0	32	0	26	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

68	11	45	11	38	7	29	9	55	9

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	71	0	46	0	42	2	33	9	52	9
Kent	70	0	47	0	42	0	37	0	52	6
Suſſex	66	2	00	0	40	4	32	10	51	0
Suffolk	68	6	00	0	40	0	31	10	53	1
Cambrid.	64	10	42	10	38	0	29	4	55	2
Norfolk	64	10	43	11	38	2	32	10	52	8
Lincoln	69	4	42	0	41	2	30	11	60	6
York	66	0	44	6	38	7	28	11	60	1
Durham	66	8	00	0	40	0	26	10	00	0
Northum.	63	2	44	11	40	8	28	6	00	0
Cumber.	74	1	51	8	29	1	27	8	00	0
Weſtmor.	76	2	56	0	38	9	28	6	00	0
Lancaſter	71	9	00	0	41	4	29	1	53	0
Cheſter	68	0	00	0	00	0	29	2	00	0
Flint	74	11	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	78	1	00	0	43	2	26	11	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	36	6	36	0	00	0
Carnarvon	78	4	00	0	38	8	23	4	00	0
Merioneth	74	8	00	0	40	0	32	0	00	0
Cardigan	75	0	00	0	32	10	18	6	00	0
Pembroke	59	6	00	0	35	4	21	0	00	0
Carmarth.	64	3	00	0	34	1	20	6	00	0
Glamorg.	69	1	00	0	39	8	24	0	00	0
Gloucest.	69	3	00	0	35	9	37	0	54	10
Somerſet	71	11	00	0	36	5	25	4	58	2
Monmo.	65	11	00	0	24	8	27	6	00	0
Devon	69	10	00	0	35	10	26	6	00	0
Cornwall	72	2	00	0	36	0	22	2	00	0
Dorſet	68	10	00	0	35	7	30	1	64	0
Hants	67	5	00	0	38	6	30	6	57	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peaſe.		Oatmeal.		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
69	2	46	1	38	10	29	2	55	10	74	6	39	9		

PRICES OF FLOUR, January 25:

Fine 55s. 60s. to 68s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Bran 12s. to 14s.—Pollard 28s. to 32s.

Return of FLOUR, January 9 to January 15, from the Cocket Office:

Total 12,256 Sacks. Average 59s. 7½d.—1½d. per Sack lower than the laſt Return.

Return of WHEAT, January 11 to January 16, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 7,809 Quarters. Average 71s. 7d.—1s. 5½d. lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, January 16, 43s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending January 20, is 38s. 7d. per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, January 23:

Kent Bags	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Suſſex Ditto	4l. 16s. to 5l. 10s.	Suſſex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 5l. 15s.
Eſſex Ditto	4l. 16s. to 5l. 6s.	Farnham Ditto	8l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 23.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 0s. od.	to	6l. 2s. od.	Average	5l. 1s. od.
Straw	2l. 0s. 6d.	to	2l. 9s. od.	Average	2l. 4s. 9d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 4s. 8d.	to	6l. 0s. od.	Average	5l. 2s. 4d.
Clover	5l. 10s. od.	to	6l. 10s. od.	Average	6l. 0s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 14s. od.	to	2l. 4s. od.	Average	1l. 19s. od.

SMITHFIELD, January 25. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beaf	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	4s. od. to 5s. od.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	0s. od. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Beaſts 2300. Sheep and Lambs 17,900.	

COALS, Jan. 22; Newcaſtle 47s. od. to 56s. od. Sunderland 51s. 3d. to 51s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow, 86s. Mottled, 96s. Curd, 00s. CANDLES, 12s. per Doz. Moulds 13s.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 4d. Clare Market 4s. 4d. Whitechapel 4s. 3d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY 1808.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt. B Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Cons.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchqu. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes
29	224½	63¼	64¼ a ½	80⅞	98½	——	17⅛	shut	shut	1 a 2 dis.	par 2 dis.	shut	——	shut	1¼ pr.	——	62¼	20 19 0	Full Money
30	——	63¼	64¼ a ½	80⅞	98½	——	17⅛	shut	shut	2 dis.	3 a 1 dis.	shut	63¼	shut	1½ pr.	——	62¾	20 19 0	Full Money
31	——	63	64½	80⅞	shut	99⅞	——	shut	shut	1 a 3 dis.	2 a 3 dis.	shut	63½	shut	——	——	——	20 19 0	Full Money
1	No Bu	finess																	
2	——	63½	64¼ a ½	80⅞	shut	——	17⅞	shut	shut	3 a 2 dis.	1 a 2 dif.	shut	——	shut	1½ pr.	——	62¾	20 19 0	Full Money
3	Sunday																		
4	——	63½	64¼ a ½	80⅞	shut	——	17⅞	shut	shut	2 a 1 dis.	2 dis. par	shut	——	shut	1½ pr.	——	62¾	20 19 0	Full Money
5	225	63½	64½ a ¾	81½	shut	——	17⅞	shut	shut	1 dis. par	par 1 pr.	shut	——	shut	1½ a ¼ pr.	——	——	20 19 0	Full Money
6	holiday																		
7	225	63⅛	62¾ a 63¾	81¼	95¾	——	18	shut	shut	1 dis. par	1 a 2 pr.	shut	——	62½	2½ pr.	——	63	20 19 0	Full Money
8	225½	63½	63¼ a ½	81½	96⅛	——	18	shut	shut	1 dis. par	1 a 2 pr.	shut	63½	shut	2¾ a 2½ pr.	——	63¼	20 19 0	Full Money
9	——	63½	63½ a ¾	81½	96⅛	——	18	shut	shut	par 1 dis.	2 a 3 pr.	shut	——	shut	2½ pr.	93½	63¼	20 19 0	Full Money
10	Sunday																		
11	225½	63½	63½ a ¾	81½	96⅛	——	18	shut	shut	par 1 dis.	3 a 2 pr.	shut	——	shut	2¾ a ½ pr.	——	63½	20 19 0	Full Money
12	225½	63½	63¾ a ½	81⅝	96⅛	——	18	shut	shut	par 1 dis.	2 a 3 pr.	shut	——	shut	2¾ a ½ pr.	93½	63	20 19 0	Full Money
13	——	63½	63¼ a ½	81½	shut	——	18⅛	shut	shut	1 dis. par	2 a 3 pr.	——	——	shut	2¾ a ½ pr.	——	63¼	20 19 0	Full Money
14	225½	64	63¾ a ½	81⅞	shut	——	18	shut	shut	par 1 dis.	3 a 1 pr.	——	——	63	2¾ a ½ pr.	93½	——	20 19 0	Full Money
15	226	64	63¼ a ½	82	shut	——	18⅛	shut	shut	par 1 dis.	2 a 3 pr.	——	——	63½	2¾ a ½ pr.	——	63½	20 19 0	Full Money
16	——	64	63¼ a ½	82	shut	——	18	shut	shut	par 1 dis.	3 a 1 pr.	——	63⅞	63½	——	——	63⅛	20 19 0	Full Money
17	Sunday																		
18	holiday																		
19	226	63½	63 a ½	82	shut	100¼	18	shut	172¾	par 1 dif.	2 pr. par	——	——	——	2¼ a ½ pr.	93½	63½	20 19 0	Full Money
20	226¼	63½	63½	82	shut	——	18	——	172¾	1 dis. par	2 pr. par	——	62½	——	2¼ pr.	——	63	20 19 0	Full Money
21	225	63½	63¼ a ½	81⅞	shut	——	18	——	172	par 1 dis.	par 1 pr.	——	63	——	2¼ pr.	——	63½	20 19 0	Full Money
22	225	63⅞	63¼ a ½	82	96⅛	——	18	——	172	par 2 dis.	par 1 pr.	67¼	——	63	2¼ a ½ pr.	——	63½	20 19 0	Full Money
23	——	64	63¼ a ½	82¼	96¼	——	18	——	——	par 1 dis.	1 a 2 pr.	——	——	——	2¼ a ½ pr.	93⅞	63½	20 19 0	Full Money
24	Sunday																		
25	holiday																		
26	226	63½	63¼ a 63	82¼	96⅛	——	18	——	172	1 dis. par	1 a 2 pr.	——	——	62½	2¼ pr.	93½	62½	20 19 0	Full Money
27	225½	63¼	63 a 63¼	82¼	96⅛	——	——	——	——	par 1 dis.	2 a 1 pr.	——	——	——	2¼ pr.	——	62½	20 19 0	Full Money
28	225½	63¼	63¼ 63	82	96	——	18	——	——	par 2 dis.	——	——	——	62½	2 pr.	——	62½	20 19 0	Full Money

N. B. The final dividend on the Short Annuities began paying on the 9th instant.

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